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S. AND W. COUNCIL SUGGEST PEACE IN GERMANY'S FAVOR

Restore Belgium, Servia And Montenegro, with 'International Compensation'

VOTE ON ALSACE

Give Back Teuton Colonies; Neutralise Straits, Including Panama and Suez

ALL TO DISARM

Russia Generally Ridicules Suggestions as 'Drawn Up in Germany'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, October 21.—In his speech at the opening of the Preliminary Parliament, M. Kerensky declared, in the name of democracy, that, although longing for peace, he would never capitulate to force. The difficulties of governing the country at the present time were very painful, because they could not have recourse to measures outraging the ideas of equality and fraternity and, therefore, he appealed to all Parties and peoples to end the terrible anarchy which is more and more invading the State and leading rapidly to an economic and financial crisis.

The efforts of the Government, up to the present, have not availed against the apathy of the masses. The army was only waiting for the rear to do its duty in organising work and production, especially the feeding of the army, which grew more difficult each day.

S. and W. Peace Ideas

The following are among the Russian peace demands which Skobeleff, the delegate of the Executive of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, will present when attending the Inter-Allied Conference in Paris:

1. A free and uninfluenced plebiscite with regard to the future of Alsace-Lorraine and Italia Irredenta.
2. The restoration of Belgium, Servia and Montenegro, with compensation from an international fund.
3. The restitution to Germany of all her Colonies.
4. The neutralisation of all straits leading to inner seas, including the Suez Canal and the Panama Canal.
5. Disarmament on land and sea.
6. The creation of a system of militia.

The papers, with the exception of Maxim Gorky's organ, ridicule these demands as childish prattle, which might have been drawn up in Germany.

Britain Has No More To Say

London, October 22.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated that there seemed to be no reason at present to add anything to the British acknowledgment of the Pope's peace proposals.

Mr. Joseph King, Liberal M.P. for North Somerset, asked: "Is not that a change of policy, in view of the statement previously made that the Allies are considering a reply jointly?"

Mr. Balfour did not reply.

Teuton Conferences

Amsterdam, October 21.—Baron von Kuehlmann, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been holding conferences with Austrian and Hungarian statesmen, in Budapest and Vienna.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Oct. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Oct. 25
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza ... Oct. 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga Maru Oct. 29
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Oct. 30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M. Oct. 31

For U.S., Canada and Europe:—

Via Vancouver ..... Oct. 27
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Oct. 29
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela ... Nov. 10

For Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Nov. 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga M. Nov. 21

Sinnecker Is Arrested On Refusal To Register

Writes Registrar That He Has Already Complied With Chinese Court Order

George Sinnecker, the German subject who has refused to comply with the Municipal registration regulations for enemy subjects, was arrested yesterday afternoon and will probably appear in the Mixed Court this morning to face a charge of contempt of court.

Mr. Sinnecker, by a judgment read by Assessor Grant Jones on Monday morning, was ordered to register with the Municipal authorities within 24 hours. The defendant raised the question as to whether the judgment was signed by the full court, that is by both Assessor Jones and Magistrate Kwan. To this no reply was vouchsafed, but it was subsequently learned that the Magistrate had written on the charge sheet judgment to the effect that the defendant must register with the Chinese Board.

At noon yesterday Mr. Sinnecker had not appeared before the Municipal registration board but had sent a letter to the Registrar of the Mixed Court, reading approximately as follows:

"With reference to the written Chinese judgment made as follows: 'You are ordered to obey the order issued by the Board (Chinese Government) regarding the rules for treatment of enemy subjects,' I herewith request you to inform the Shanghai Municipal Council that I have done so on September 19, 1917."

Just what the warrant on which Sinnecker was taken into custody charges, or by whom it was signed, is not known. It is presumed that he was arrested on a Mixed Court warrant charging contempt of court. Magistrate Kwan was asked regarding the warrant but declined to make any statement, though the inference he gave was that he had not signed it.

Sinnecker was arrested at his home at about 4 p.m. and taken to Hongkew station.

TODAY TO BE OBSERVED AS LIBERTY LOAN DAY

Tiffin To Be Held At Carlton As Climax Of Campaign For War Subscriptions

Today is Liberty Loan Day. Not only in the United States but everywhere that Americans are gathered in any number the day will be observed. It will be the day for Americans who cannot fight to help the war in an equally important way.

Here in Shanghai the day will be observed by many as a holiday. Many of the hongs will be closed and all Americans are requested to fly their flags. At noon there will be a big tiffin in the Carlton Cafe. It will be the biggest patriotic rally of the war.

This tiffin will be the climax of the Liberty Loan campaign here. There will be no solicitation of subscriptions, however. Instead a blank will be at each guest's plate, to be filled out and mailed by each man himself.

Among the guests at the tiffin will be several American army officers from the army transport Warren. The speakers will be Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, Bishop Kilgore of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, Mr. J. W. Gallagher, who has just returned from the United States, and Mr. J. A. Thomas, who is just going back. Guests are requested to come at 12.10. The tiffin will begin at 12.30 and end at 1.50.

Mad Caribou Bull Attacks Dr. Street

Animal Gores Physician's Horse To Death Near South Gate

A mad caribou bull made a furious attack upon the carriage of Dr. Lionel Street, goring a horse to death and giving the physician a very close call yesterday afternoon.

Dr. Street left his office shortly after 5 o'clock in the afternoon to make a call on a patient. He was being driven through Chinese territory near the South Gate when he passed the bull, being led along the road. The carriage had passed when the animal made a wild charge after it and lunged into the horse. The bull charged into the horse three times, goring it and at the last attack threw the terrified animal completely over its shoulders. Several Chinese ran up before further damage could be done and dragged the caribou away.

The Weather

Overcast and misty weather, with threats of rain. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 77.4 and the minimum 59.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 81.0 and 60.1.

U.S. TRANSPORT THOMAS HAS DRAMATIC ESCAPE

Goes On Rocks Off Formosa In Typhoon With 2,000 On Board

The story of how two thousand soldiers shook hands among themselves and waited for the ship to go down is the story of the last trip up from Manila of the transport Thomas, when, beaten and wrenched by three days of the typhoon, she crushed in her hull on the Formosan rocks, pulled herself free, and, crippled, took up the battle for port.

Dramatic stories of the troopship's narrow squeak were brought to Shanghai by U. S. Army officers with the transport Warren, now in dock for slight repairs. The Thomas came through the storm with one life lost and a score of broken arms and legs. The ship's double hull was all that saved her. Brigadier Generals Bailey and Townsley and their families were aboard the vessel.

The Thomas left Manila on August 15 and ran into the typhoon on the following day. Then for three days she was lashed and pounded by the full force of the hurricane which crossed Northern Luzon and smote across the China Sea.

The hatches were closely battened down while the ship pitched and wallowed, sweeping out of her course. Only the perfect morale of the men kept the injury list as small as it was.

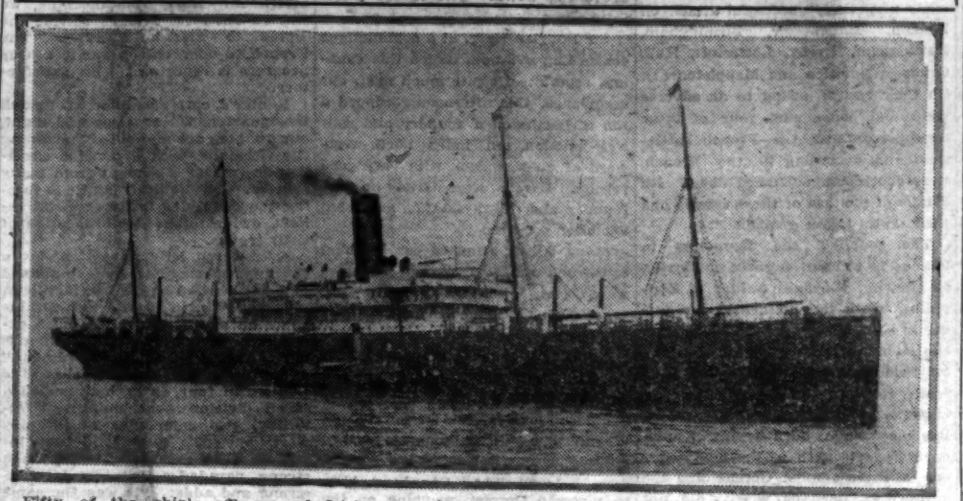
The Thomas struck the outlying rocks near the lower coast of Formosa late at night on August 19. The first officer was on the bridge and at the first shock gave the signal for full speed astern. The boat pulled slowly off with the outer bottom stove in, her forward stem and keel twisted and a number of plates cracked or bent. Simultaneously with the grounding a great wave went over the vessel, burst into one of the deck cabins and licked three men out of their bunks and across the deck. Two of them managed to grasp the rail but the third was snatched out to sea and though belts and life preservers were thrown to him, was lost.

As soon as the ship's condition became known the hatches were opened up and many of the men came on deck. It is said that many of them stood at attention on the wave swept decks, waiting for the end.

The Thomas was slowly working her way in between the small islands off the coast, hoping to reach safety when she sighted the American sailing vessel Irmgard, battered and almost at the point of going down. The men on board were dropping at the pumps and had about given up hope. The Thomas managed to launch a boat full of men who reached the Irmgard and bent to the work of keeping her above water and eventually she reached Keelung. The vessel is now in Shanghai making repairs.

The transport Warren, which had passed the Thomas before the storm, bound for Manila, got a touch of the tail of the typhoon but went through without damage. She is now on her way north on one of her regular supply trips and is here for a few days to make some small machinery repairs.

Fifty Lost When Big Liner Minnehaha Is Sunk



Fifty of the ship's officers and crew are reported to have been lost when the big Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha was sunk off the Irish coast by a submarine. The Minnehaha was a twin screw steamship of 13,714 tons. Since the war began she has made 26 trips from New York to England with 16,000 tons munitions each trip. When sunk she was on her way home with a light general cargo.

U.S. Reserves Right Of Participation In China Currency Loan

Was First To Suggest Reform Scheme And Had Hand In Original Negotiations

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, October 23.—The United States Government has informed China that it reserves the right to participate in the proposed currency reform loan of £10,000,000, for which China has approached the Group Banks, basing its claim on the fact that America originally suggested the scheme and participated in the original negotiations.

JAPAN SETS A RECORD IN SHIPPING LAUNCHED

Turns Out 9 Boats, Of 45,115 Tons In September; Material Enough Till June

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tokio, October 23.—Nine ships, aggregating 45,115 tons, were launched in September, which is considered a record. A number of these constitute part of the shipping program for the fiscal year ending April, 1918, for building 300,000 tons of shipping, of which 35 ships, totalling 154,727 tons, have already been launched. The shipbuilding material available is expected to last till next June, without interfering with this program, even if the import of material from America becomes more difficult.

Further Testimony In Murder Case

Brazzanovich Corroborates Evidence Of Schubert In Extra Long Court Session

Corroborative evidence to that of Joseph Schubert was given yesterday by Antony Brazzanovich in the Kremla murder case, being heard by Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan in the Mixed Court. Brazzanovich is the fourth member of the band which raided the Austrian Consulate the night Marecek was killed.

The witness took the stand after Mr. G. D. Musso had concluded cross-examination of Schubert. He told of the evening before the raid, which was spent in Kremla's company and said that he warned Schubert against Kremla, whom he believed to be an Austrian spy. His story of events leading up to the raid and shooting was practically the same as that told by the previous witness and as given by himself previously in his own trial. He told of Kremla's insistence on making the raid that night and of his assumption of the leadership at the Consulate. At one point the witness broke out into a violent denunciation of the accused.

"I did not want to go with him," he exclaimed, "because I knew he was a thief, a rascal and an assassin."

The Court sat until after 7 p.m. and the case was then adjourned until today.

President in Final Effort At Pacifying Lu Yung-ting; Tuchun Lu Admits Defeat

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, October 23.—It is understood that the mandate ordering a punitive expedition against the South has been drafted and approved by the Cabinet, but its promulgation has been delayed, pending the result of the final effort which is being made to induce General Lu Yung-ting to withdraw his unreasonable demands.

According to the Chinese papers, in a final effort to preserve the peace, President Feng Kuo-chang has personally telegraphed to General Lu Yung-ting, explaining the situation and the impossibility of acceding to the demands of the South. President Feng Kuo-chang denounced the accusations made against Premier Tuan Chi-jui as false.

He says that the latter performed meritorious service in restoring the Republic and accepted the post of Premier after the dissolution of Parliament, for which he was not responsible. Moreover, even if Tuan Chi-jui is dismissed and another Premier appointed, it would still be impossible to obtain the recognition of Parliament until a new one has been elected. After the establishment of the Extraordinary Parliament at Canton and the election of a Generalissimo, the defunct Parliament cannot claim to be recalled.

A mandate states that at the request of the Tuchun of Hunan, the former Acting Commissioner at Linling, Liu Chien-fang and the former commander of the 2nd Brigade of the 1st Hunan Army, Liu Siu-mei, who have committed treason, are hereby deprived of their rank and position and the Tuchun of Hunan is instructed to effect their arrest, so that they may be punished and the law of the nation maintained.

A telegram from Canton states that General Chang Tien-shi, who commands 20 battalions at Waichow, has declared his independence of the Canton Government and is obtaining reinforcements from Swatow. On receipt of the news, General Chen Ping-kun despatched troops to attack Chang Tien-shi, but the former were defeated and suffered heavy casualties. It is believed that the movement at Waichow is supported by General Lung Chi-kwang and arrangements have been made for both forces to take concerted action.

Hunan Tuchun Admits Defeat

Serious defeats of Northern troops in the neighborhood of Hengshan have been admitted in the reports of Tuchun General Fu Liang-tso, who has called on Peking for heavy reinforcements from the various loyal provinces, according to Chinese telegrams. A big detachment of Kwang-si troops has reached Hengchow. Tuchun Fu's request for the holding of all taxes in Hunan for military expenses has been granted by Peking.

Either General Tuan Chi-kwei or General Chang Ching-yao will lead the second expeditionary forces to Hunan, consisting of two divisions of troops. One army corps is now led by General Wang Shu-hsien, who is in Wuchang conferring with General Wang Chuan-yuan and will proceed to Hunan soon with one division and five machine-guns.

General Tuan Chi-jui is reported to have proposed to ask the foreign powers to effect a compromise in Hunan and Szechuen.

Tom Gunn, a Chinese aviator, is reported to have been retained by the Southern government for service in Hunan. The two aeroplanes sent to the province by the Ministry of War will be navigated by graduates of the Peking School of Aviation.

Troops are being mobilised in the Province of Kirin and its Tuchun, Meng En-yuan, is reported to be contemplating the declaration of independence from Peking. It is understood that General Meng, following the mandate dismissing him from office, filed a demand with the government for an explanation of the act. If the reply is not satisfactory, relations with Peking will be severed. Tuchun Meng was to be succeeded by General Chang Ching-yao, commander of the troops at Chenchow, Hunan.

Another Yunnan Effort

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Chengtu, Oct. 11.—Out of the various contradictory rumors about the situation in the South of Szechuen when some said the Yunnanese were retiring and some they were yet intending to fight, the truth at last seems to be that they are going to make one more effort against this province. The newspapers state that Tang Chi-yao has come north himself and means to drive East towards Chungking.

If so he will require to fight Wu Kwang-sin as well as Chou Tao-kang. The former has just issued a proclamation saying that he has come to protect Szechuen. This means that he will resist the Yunnanese if they attack.

The Szechuenese are not sleeping. They are drawing a firm cordon slowly around the Tszeliutsing salt wells. It is fully expected down there that hostilities cannot long be delayed. The salt merchants are getting anxious over their property.

Yesterday being the national holiday in honor of the Revolution the city was duly beflagged. The officials observed it as a day of feasting. General Liu Tsung-hou, however, was not amongst them. For some time he has been confined to his room with a rheumatic foot. Report has it that he is going to be made a Hweipan and have the title of Chiangchun restored to him. If so the Chengtu citizens will make much over the honor to him.

The Government is said to be still very scarce of money. The foreign professors in the University are suffering from arrears of pay. None of them has been paid for several months. The government schools likewise have not had their usual advances handed over. Higher education would be in a poor way at present if it were not for the Union Mission University here. The Christian Institutions are saving the day in this respect.

BRITISH DIVER IS FIGHTING GERMANS IN GULF OF RIGA

Attacks Dreadnought, But Result Unknown; Blows Up Transport

LAND ON WERDER

Invaders Occupy Western Part of Peninsula; 1,200 Prisoners on Dago

FIVE DAYS FIGHT

Russian Sailors, in Gallant Action, Account For Nine Vessels

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 22.—A German official communique reports: "We took 1,200 prisoners on Dago island."

A Russian official communique reports: "After a bombardment by destroyers, the Germans landed on Werder Peninsula, on Sunday, pressed back our advanced posts and occupied the western part of the peninsula.

"A British submarine in the Gulf of Riga launched two torpedoes at a German dreadnought, but did not witness the result. Subsequently, it attacked some transports, blowing one up."

Move Naval Base

Petrograd, October 21.—An official communique issued by the Ministry of Marine says:—"The general situation in the Baltic Isles, on the 19th, was as follows:—The islands of Oesel and Moon were definitely in the hands of the enemy. Our operations on Dago were hampered by marshes and also because the small garrison there is meekly defending the coast batteries.

"The naval base in Moon Sound, including the bulk of the warships, tugs, transports, etc., has been transferred in a very orderly manner to a safer point at the mouth of the Gulf of Finland, despite the opposition of the enemy. The abandoned base has been completely dismantled.

Protect Finland Gulf

"The warships of the Russian navy are now protecting the northern entry of Moon Sound and the mouth of the Gulf of Finland against a fresh attack by the enemy.

"During the operations in the Gulf of Riga, one of our submarines attacked the enemy's fleet and fired two torpedoes at a dreadnought, but was shelled and riddled by seaplanes and compelled to submerge. Rising again, it saw clouds of smoke in the distance, presumably caused by a dreadnought and also a fleet of transports, one of which it torpedoed."

Gallant Russian Stand

Helsingfors, October 21.—The crews of two Russian torpedo-boats which participated in the fight at Oesel Island have arrived here. They declare that the fighting lasted practically without interruption from the 12th to the 17th, the Germans losing one dreadnought and one cruiser sunk, another wrecked, four torpedo-boats sunk and two disabled.

Report Mutiny Now By Kaiser's Troops

Men Rise Against Another Winter Campaign; Are Severely Punished

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, October 21.—Reports from the Dvina front state that German prisoners admit that there has been a mutinous movement in the army at the prospect of a winter campaign. The mutineers were severely punished.

CHENGTU LECTURE SERIES

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Chengtu, October 11.—Our fortnightly club has made out a good program of lectures for the coming winter months. Each member has to give a paper on some Chinese subject on which he has done original research work. In a small scattered community like Chengtu such papers help to bring the foreigners together. It pools the special knowledge of each to the advantage of all and lectures being on Chinese subjects the interest is of the greatest.

...nt for 5 of Eleven ...ppelins Raiding England; Only Three get Clear Away

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, October 21.—Apparently, the five Zeppelins captured or destroyed in France are part of the fleet of eleven invaders in England, who got lost in a fog there and drifted over France. Three seem to have escaped.

The remainder were sighted at daybreak and harried by gun-fire and aeroplanes throughout France. One fell in flames near St. Clement, another was captured intact at Bourbonne, a third caught in a tree at Montigny-le-Roi and sixteen of the crew landed, after which it broke from the tree and disappeared with four of the crew and is believed lost.

A fourth landed at Haragne, in Basses Alpes, while a fifth passed over Frejus, 16 miles south-west of Cannes, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and disappeared over the Mediterranean, drifting vertically.

A metallurgical worker, who was out shooting when the L-49 descended intact at Bourbonne, graphically describes how he espied the airship, surrounded by a cluster of French aeroplanes, which were pelting it with machine-gun fire. The Zeppelin, which was flying very slowly and very low, suddenly settled above some clumps of trees.

The crew of 19 landed, were paraded by the Commander and fired into the envelope of the balloon. The metallurgist, who was thirty yards distant, realised their destructive intention and shouted: "Stop, or I fire."

The Commander thereupon threw down his pistol, threw up his hands and shouted: "Kamerad!" The metallurgist continued to point his rifle until the crew had been made prisoners.

Another airship passing the spot attempted to assist the prostrate Zeppelin, but was driven off.

The whole of France is delighted with the rout of the Zeppelin fleet. At first, it was believed that it was part of a gigantic double expedition against France and England, but the fact that no bombs were on board those felled confirmed that the fleet was returning from England, got caught in a fog, apparently exhausted its petrol and drifted south-eastward before the wind, with the result that the Zeppelins found themselves in France when they believed they were approaching their own base.

They were all sighted at daylight. The first fell a victim to gun-fire, which it vainly tried to escape by ascending to 18,000 feet and fell in flames near St. Clement. Five mutilated bodies were lying around, while others were buried under the debris.

Its consorts, L-49 and L-50, were compelled by aeroplanes to descend respectively at Bourbonne and Montigny-le-Roi. The crew of the former, which is intact, were captured. The latter detached a destroyer-car and again ascended, with four men.

No news has been received up to the present of the remainder of the scattered fleet.

London, October 22.—A German official communique reports: "A naval airship squadron, on Friday night, made a specially successful attack on London, Manchester, Birmingham, Nottingham, Derby, Lowestoft, Hull, Grimsby, Norwich and Mappleton (?). On their return, owing to an adverse wind and dense mist, four of these air-ships crossed the French battle-zone and, according to the French, were shot down or forced down. No details of the fate of these vessels and their crews is yet available."

The rout of the Zeppelins in France is welcomed enthusiastically, as showing the final failure of Zeppelins, but it has intensified the outcry in some of the papers concerning the silence of the guns of London on Friday. Other papers, however, while echoing the demand for an explanation, point out that the Zeppelins may have been trying to discover the strength of the new artillery defences against Gothas and the authorities, perhaps wisely, did not disclose them.

Moreover, it is known that many aeroplanes ascended, though the authorities are silent on the part they played in scattering the Zeppelins and deflecting them from their course. It is known that at least one Zeppelin was hit in the Provinces, where the gun-fire was considerable and left disabled.

Three of the Zeppelins apparently returned across Holland, where they were shelled by the Dutch.

Their Majesties yesterday visited the area in London which was bombed by the Zeppelins and conversed with the sufferers for 1½ hours.

In the House of Commons, today, Sir George Cave stated that the air-raid on the 19th was apparently carried out by ten or more Zeppelins, of which five failed entirely to reach their objective, leaving the country without causing material damage. Of five which came near London, four failed to penetrate the defences, while the fifth drifted over London, with its engines cut off and dropped three bombs.

Our aeroplanes ascended, but the atmospheric conditions were very unfavorable and they were unable to bring the raiders to action. However, four Zeppelins had been accounted for by the French forces and information regarding the others was awaited.

The greatest possible credit was due to the French airmen and French anti-aircraft service for their splendid performance, but, in justice to the British anti-aircraft service, it should be remembered that the Zeppelins flew over France in the daylight and at a lower altitude than they flew over England.

The Government had already announced its intention of bombing German towns until an end has been put to such cold-blooded attempts upon the civil population of England. Two such British attacks had already been made and the House might be assured that the process would continue until this purpose has been attained.

The Admiralty issues the following communique:—Yesterday afternoon, our naval aircraft bombed the aerodromes at Vlisseghem and Houttave. The bombs dropped appeared to burst accurately.

Enemy aircraft attacked our bombing machines and we shot down two of them. All our machines returned.

Five of our scout machines, during an offensive between reconnaissance patrols, engaged 20 hostile scout machines, destroyed two and drove two down. One of our pilots is missing.

Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique concerning aviation, issued this evening, reports:—Despite much mist, our aeroplanes, this afternoon, dropped a ton of bombs on a foundry and railway-junction ten miles north-westward of Saarbrucken, with very good results. Bursts were seen on the foundry and railway-station and a big explosion occurred.

Many scouts attacked our bombing squadrons and four enemy machines were driven down. Photographs were taken during the raid. All our machines have returned except one.

Two hundred and thirty-eight bombs were dropped on Saturday on the aerodromes at Gontrode and Roulers and also Courtemarck station and on various billets and hutments. One of the aerodromes at Roulers was bombed from a low height. One bomb blew to pieces a German machine on the ground, while another fell through the center of a hangar.

Machine-gun fire was used on the enemy's personnel and machines on the ground from our aeroplanes. Our scouts, operating in the neighborhood, meanwhile brought down seven machines, which crashed in full view of the aerodrome.

A ton of bombs was dropped during the night on the aerodrome and railway-station at Ingelmunster and also on the aerodromes at Courtrai, where a direct hit was obtained on a machine which was endeavoring to leave the ground. During the day, nine German machines were brought down and four driven down. Three of ours are missing.

The Fantastics

Bookings for the Fantastics, Frederic Shipman's bright and breezy bunch of artists from America, England, and Australasia, who open their season next Monday night at the Lyceum Theater, will open tomorrow at Moutrie's.

Among the headliners is Miss Billie Seaton, an American comedienne who is bringing with her a stock of new songs and a trunkful of Parisian frocks. Other prominent "Fantastics" are Leonard Nelson, one of Australia's great comedians; Ray Traynor, a clever pianist who is said to make the ivories perpetrate many original and highly diverting jokes; Nellie Black, solo violinist and contralto; Fern French, a delightfully pretty New Zealander, who has earned a reputation as a soprano and classic dancer; Alf 'Redhead' Wilson, a versatile artist who is billed as "An athletic humorist"; Fred Keeley and Ivy Aldous, novelty dancers; Elsie Black, flautist and piccolo-player; Hilda Felstead, musical monologist; and Bert Wiles, the ragtime xylophonist.

KOBAYASHI TO PEKING

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, October 23.—Mr. Kobayashi left for Peking today.

Haig is Hammering Germans to Limits Of Human Endurance

Guns In Four Days Smash Seven Divisions, Confesses Captured Letter

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 22.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon: Early this morning, we carried out local attacks astride the Ypres to Staden Railway. The French co-operated on our left. Our progress is reported to be satisfactory.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters wires: Day and night, our gunners are mercilessly pounding the Germans, with a terrible effectiveness, which is evident from many sources. The artillery battle is forcing the enemy to make constant reliefs, owing to the demoralisation of their troops.

A captured letter, written by a German officer, bitterly complained of being shelled by his own artillery, resulting "in a most unfavorable effect on my men, who had been exposed for seven days to a continuous and heavy artillery bombardment."

Another letter states that the British, in four days, had smashed seven divisions, continuing: "Yesterday, two companies of infantry were buried." Another letter instances that a company, 140 men strong, paraded a fortnight later 18 strong and adds: "It was the same with the whole regiment."

The bulk and flower of the Kaiser's army is being hammered to the limits of human endurance. General von Arderune writes that he is profoundly concerned over the demoralisation of the German army facing the British and apprehends that it is the grim determination of the British to gain complete mastery of the ridge system in Flanders.

(By wireless).—A German official communique reports: "Very intense artillery actions, the whole night long, between Houthulst Wood and the Comines to Ypres Canal, increased to drumfire this morning. The French and British forces attacked between Draelbank and Poelcapelle."

Successful French Attack

Paris, October 22.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported: We attacked this morning in Belgium, on the left of the British army, on a front of one kilometer and captured all our objectives. We made appreciable progress north of Voldoek and took some prisoners.

Our scouts penetrated the enemy's line at various points south-west of St. Quentin, near Minnejean Farm and the Pantheon and in the region of Tahure. The artillery duel continued with great liveliness along the entire Aisne front.

Reveal Gigantic Plan For German Offensive In Champagne Region

Formidable Preparations All Wasted When French Attack At Verdun

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, October 19.—The details of the German plans of an offensive in the Champagne, which was abandoned because of the great French offensive in August, before Verdun, are now told for the first time. It is now known that the Germans had prepared for a great attack by gas-waves, to be followed by infantry attacks, west of Butte-de-Souain.

The most careful preparations had been taken in organising the attack. Six Companies of pioneers were to operate the gas discharges, which were to be extremely intense and were to last about fifteen minutes. In each regimental sector, a field artillery section was to be held ready to supply the sturm truppen.

The divisional artillery was also to set up a barrage fire before the assigned objective on the demand of the Sturm Truppen, while aeroplanes were to aid the storming troops and enable them to continue their advance. All communications were assured by runners, telephones, flashlight signals, pigeons, rockets, sound-signals and wireless telegraphy.

Yet this operation, formidably prepared to meet with certain success on the night of August 16, never took place, owing to the fact that, on the same day, the sudden threat of a French attack on the Verdun front forced the Germans to rapidly remove the Divisions destined for this offensive and, taken by surprise, the enemy could only replace these by Divisions weakened by the recent severe fighting in Flanders.

At length, the German Command, in order to cope with our attacks, was obliged to call up all the available forces west of the Argonnes and the enemy's positions were re-inforced, but these precautions were taken too late and, by August 27, the French had won the brilliant successes which gave them Hill 304, Mort Homme, Talou, Hill 344 and the villages of Samogneux, Regneville and Beaumont, while in the Champagne the intensity of our fire caused the explosion of numerous gasometers, providing the Germans with many cases of poisoning.

Finding at last that our deadly and depressing fire did not diminish, the Germans decided, about September 20, to remove all their material from the Champagne as quickly as possible. This was the end of their formidable plan.

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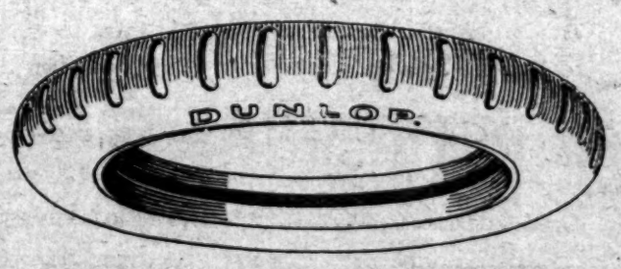

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REORGANISE U.S. ARMY FOR TRENCH FIGHTING

Infantry Regiment Will Number 3,755 Men; Division Is 27,152 Under New Plan

EQUIPPED TO THE MINUTE

Divided Into Bomb, Trench Knife, Machine Gun, Rifle And Bayonet Sections

Washington, September 22.—Revised plans for the organisation of the armies being sent across the Atlantic for military service in France were announced by the War Department today, showing that the maximum strength of the infantry regiments to be sent into the trenches will be 3,652 men each, with 103 officers. The infantry divisions will contain 27,152 men and officers. This enlargement has been obtained by increasing the number of men in the infantry regiments.

The hand-to-hand character of modern trench warfare is sharply illustrated in the detailed tables of organisation for infantry units made public. Only a few years ago the wise men of all armies predicted that, because of high-power, long-range artillery and rifles and automatic and machine guns, troops would never come to actual grips. The complete reorganisation of the whole infantry service outlined in the new tables, however, is based on the proven fact that the battle will be decided by the foot soldiers, fighting breast to breast with bombs, bayonets, and knives.

Included in the equipment of American regiments which enter the trenches are "trench knives," one of the most up-to-date developments of European battlefields. In addition each infantry division will have 416 machine guns. Less than two years ago the American Army had not more than 1,200 of these weapons for its entire active and reserve stock. American troops will enter the trenches equipped and organised in a way that no other army engaged in the war has been able to provide. Every lesson learned by the Allies has been adapted promptly, and the overseas units will be supplied with every weapon found useful.

Bombers And Sharpshooters

The tables published today fix an infantry platoon as the operating unit. It will be composed of fifty-eight enlisted men under a Lieutenant. The old days of the solid company ranks of men with rifles on their shoulders and bayonets at their belts are gone. In each platoon there will be a section of twenty-two bombers and rifle grenadiers, two sections of twenty-four riflemen—all of them trained marksmen and the only survival of the old infantryman—and one section of eleven auto-riflemen, who will handle the light machine guns or the automatic shoulder rifles that may be developed. This means that there will be four light machine guns on the line for every sixty men, backed by the regimental and divisional machine gun battalions and companies armed with the heavy, water-cooled weapons that are the real first line of defense in trench warfare.

The use of trench knives supplants the old rifle and bayonet for forty men in each company of 250. These terrible weapons are long, keen knives, with heavy metal hilts, worn strapped to the left arm and are made for use in trench raids by men who cannot be encumbered with rifles and bayonets because of their special duties.

Originally the American army organisation tables called for between 29,000 and 30,000 men in an infantry division. Then it was decided to reorganise those divisions so as to make them conform to the organisation of the British and French infantry divisions in France. There were fewer regiments in the infantry and artillery brigades proposed, and the ratio of artillery and machine gun strength to infantry was increased. The strength of an infantry division was about 19,000 men. Since then the organisation of the infantry divisions has undergone important changes.

Make-up Under War Conditions

Each infantry division will now comprise:

Organisation.	Number of Men.
One division headquarters	164
One machine gun battalion of four companies	768
Two infantry brigades, each composed of two infantry regiments, and one machine gun battalion of three companies	16,420
One field artillery brigade, composed of three field artillery regiments and one trench mortar battery	5,068
One field signal battalion	262
One regiment of engineers	1,666
One train headquarters and military police	337
One ammunition train	962
One supply train	472
One engineer train	84
One sanitary train, composed of four field hospital companies and four ambulance companies	940
Total	27,152

Under the new plans an infantry regiment, comprising 103 officers and 3,652 men, will be made up as follows:

Organisation.	Number of Men.
One headquarters and headquarters company	303
Three battalions of four rifle companies each	3,078
One supply company	140
One machine gun company	178
One medical detachment	56
Total	3,755

Each rifle company has a strength of 250 men and six officers. It is composed of a company headquarters, (2 officers and 18 men,) and 4 platoons. Each platoon includes: One headquarters, (2 officers and men); one section bombers and rifle grenadiers, (22 officers and men); two sections riflemen, (2 each, 24 officers and men); one section auto riflemen, (4 guns, 11 officers and men). Total 59.

The machine gun company has 6 officers and 172 men. It consists of the headquarters, (3 officers and 21 men); 3 platoons, (each with 1 officer and 46 men,) and a train, (13 men.) Its armament is 12 machine guns of heavy type and 4 spare guns.

Transportation Equipment

The transportation equipment of the regiment is 22 combat wagons, 16 rolling kitchens, 22 baggage and ration wagons, 16 ration carts, 15 water cars, 3 medical carts, 24 machine gun carts, 56 riding horses, 8 riding mules, 332 draft mules, 2 motor cycles with side cars, 1 motor car, 42 bicycles.

New fighting equipment for each regiment, in addition to the usual rifles, bayonets, pistols, &c. includes 480 trench knives, (40 to each company;) 192 automatic rifles, (16 to each company,) and 3 one-pounder cannon, manned by the one-pounder cannon platoon of the regimental headquarters company.

The new organisation increases the ratio of artillery and machine-gun strength to infantry. In place of the old division of three brigades, with three infantry regiments in each, are two brigades, with two infantry regiments in each. But in the new, as in the old, organisation there are three regiments of field artillery in each division, making the ratio of artillery to infantry regiments 3 to 4 in place of 3 to 9. A trench mortar battery, added to the artillery brigade, and a one-pounder platoon, attached to each infantry regiment headquarters company, adds to the gun strength of the division.

A division now includes a total of 14 machine gun companies. Each of the four infantry regiments has one; each of the two brigades has a machine gun battalion of three companies, and the division has a machine gun battalion of four companies. This gives each division a mobile machine gun strength of ten companies, which can be used as special needs require, while each regiment still has its own machine gun equipment in one of its component companies. In addition, there are forty-eight sections of auto-riflemen, each section carrying four light machine guns, (automatic rifles) —one section in each of the four platoons making up each rifle company.

STEEL FOR JAPAN BUT ON CONDITION

U. S. Will Ship 150,000 Tons If Ships Aid Allies, Say Despatches

Tokio, October 17.—Despatches from New York to both the Asahi and the Nichi-Nichi last night reported that the United States Government had agreed to a modification of the steel embargo. It was stated that, according to information from Washington, America would permit the exportation of steel to the amount of 150,000 tons necessary for the completion of fifty cargo boats, with an aggregate tonnage of 400,000, now under construction in Japanese shipyards.

The condition is made, however that these vessels, when finished, be placed in the service of the Allies The nature of the service, whether Pacific or Atlantic, was not stated.

MAYO BROTHERS GIVE FORTUNE TO MINNESOTA

Securities Worth $1,650,345 Turned Over For Medical Research Foundation

Minneapolis, Minn., October 1.—The Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota today ratified by unanimous vote the permanent agreement making the Mayo Foundation at Rochester the absolute property of the university, to be used perpetually for higher medical education, research, and investigation. Securities totaling $1,650,345, representing the fortunes of Drs. Will J. and Charles H. Mayo, were turned over to the university.

"We turn over to the Regents the bulk of our savings of a generation, as an outright gift," said Dr. William J. Mayo, a member of the Board of Regents, but who did not vote on the proposal. "The money came from the people, and we feel it should return to the people—a continuing fund that shall serve this State for generations to come."

Expenses of the foundation will be paid by the Drs. Mayo until a fund of $2,000,000 has accumulated. Thereafter the income from the fund will maintain it, Regents explained.

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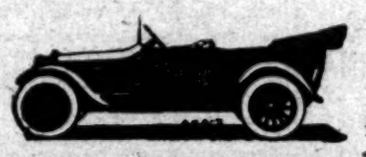

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WHO IS THE GIRL WITH THE DOUBLE CROSS?

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ITALIAN DOCUMENTARY WAR FILM

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To read in your papers of the achievements of the Italian Army "We gained the summit of—today" conveys nothing to you. Come and see the magnificent cinema views of this wonderful army—climbing—crawling—almost hanging by its teeth—scaling almost impossible fastnesses in the mountains—bringing up those huge guns where only birds had ever been—this picture will bring home to you the marvellous work of our Italian Army.

SEE WHAT LONDON SAYS

The Star.—
"It is picturesque and realistic."
Evening Standard.—
"The Italian Film is unique."
Manchester Guardian —
"It beats any official Record that one has seen."
The Globe.—
"Everyone should see these remarkable films."
Daily Mail.—
"A stirring record of Italy's wonderful war fought under supreme difficulties."
Daily Telegraph.—
"Nobody should miss the opportunity of seeing the pictures and realising the real achievements of our Italian Ally."

Price: Dress Circle $1.50; Stalls and Pit Usual Prices

125 MOTOR AMBULANCES FROM U.S. TO RUSSIA

Machines Will Be Used In Red Cross Work Of Billings Party

(*From U.S. Official Bulletin*)

Washington, October 15.—As a part of its program for rendering effective assistance to Russia, the American Red Cross is to ship to the Red Cross Commission in Russia, headed by Dr. Frank Billings, 125 motor ambulances and automobiles.

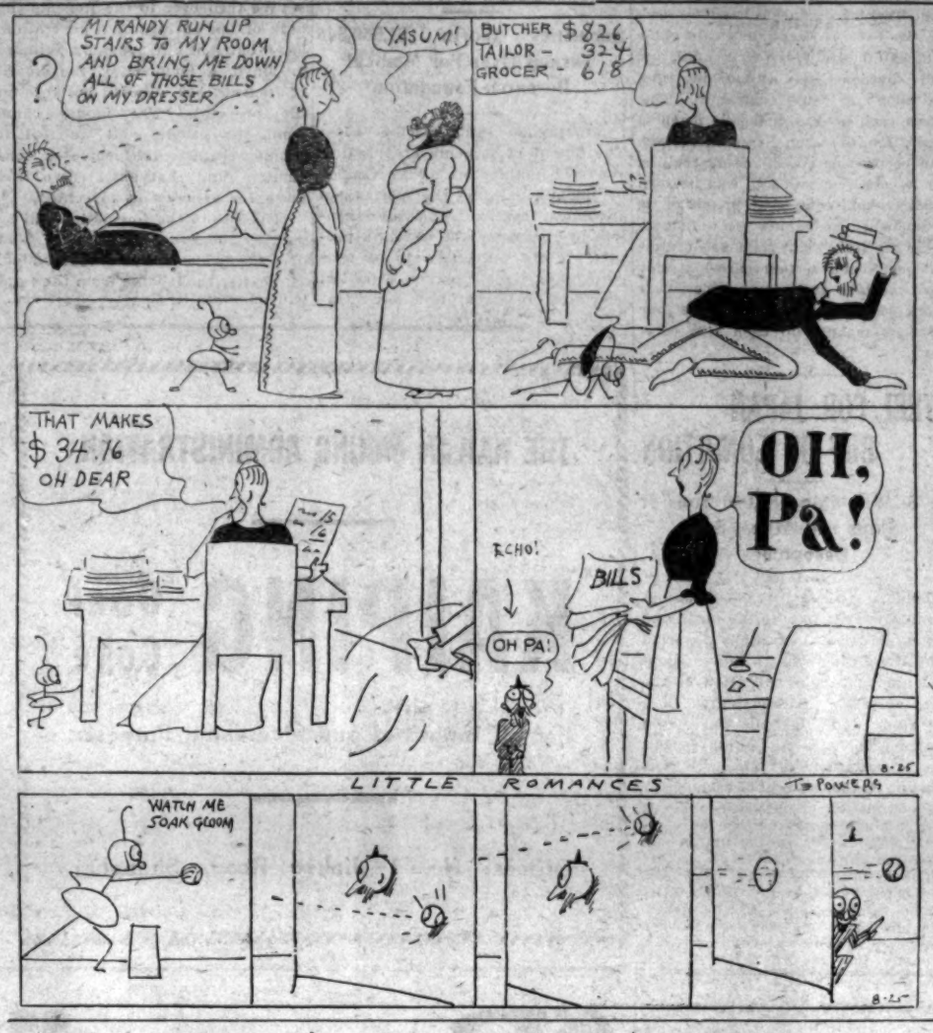
This is the third Red Cross shipment to be despatched to Russia since the arrival of the commission there less than two months ago. Drugs, medical supplies, and surgical apparatus with a total value of nearly $490,000 has already been sent.

Ambulances are needed with the Russian armies almost more than any other form of relief. On the eastern front there are now only 6,000 vehicles for the transportation of the wounded, while on the French front, only a third in length, there are 75,000 ambulances. The automobiles now being shipped by the Red Cross will equip one Russian Army corps with five complete ambulance sections.

Each section will include 15 motor ambulances, 1 auto-bus for transporting slightly wounded, 1 kitchen trailer, and 1 dressing station car. In addition, each section will have 2 touring cars for the use of officers; 3 light delivery trucks, 1 repair car carrying necessary tools and extra parts, and 1 extra car for gasoline fuel.

For the present, personnel for ambulance sections will not be sent to Russia, but the machines will be operated by Russian drivers under the direction of the Red Cross. Should it be necessary later to send American drivers they will be recruited from volunteers in the United States.

Joys and Glooms By Tom Powers



Mirovitch-Piastro Ton ght

The popular musical artists, Mr. A. Mirovitch—at the piano—and Mr. M. Piastro—at the violin—will give another concert this evening at the Lyceum Theater. They have chosen for their second appearance a program of distinction. It follows:

Part I.

1. Sonate C-Minor ..... Beethoven
   A. Mirovitch and M. Piastro.
2. Concerto D-Major .....Paganini-Wilhelmj
   M. Piastro.
3. (a.) Three Etudes E-Major
   G-Flat Major
   C-Minor
   (b.) Fantasie F-Minor Chopin

Part II.

4. (a.) Walter's Prize Song Wagner-Wilhelmj
   (b.) Tarantelle ..... Auer
   M. Piastro.
5. (a.) Barcarolle
   (b.) Valse Caprice Rubinstein
   A. Mirovitch

Austrian is Fined For Speeding Motor

E. M. Berthel Assessed $7 For Improper Driving And Running Down Chinese

E. M. Berthel, Austrian subject, was fined $7 in the Mixed Court yesterday, for speeding his motor car on Nanking Road and knocking down a Chinese pedestrian. The offense occurred on the evening of the 13th. American Assessor M. F. Perkins and Magistrate Wong heard the case.

Mr. W. J. Haynes testified that Berthel passed him in front of the Town Hall, driving at about 25 miles an hour and that after slackening up a bit at Chekiang Road the defendant speeded up again, striking the Chinese a short distance further on.

A Sikh policeman said that the car was travelling faster than any car he had ever seen on Nanking Road.

Berthel declared that Mr. Haynes had tried to pass him and that he had put on speed to avert a collision. He said that he had sounded his horn, but the Chinese took no notice of it. The man got up and ran away immediately after being struck.

The Assessor said that from the evidence it was apparent that the defendant had been driving improperly and the fine was assessed.

Yacht Club To Have Dinner Friday Night

The members of the Shanghai Yacht Club will dine together Friday evening at 8 o'clock in the Masonic Club. Tickets may be obtained from members of the Committee or from the Club boy on board the Foam, at $2 each.

FLAMING BULLETS USED BY GERMANS

Clothes Of British Set Afire And Wounded Have To Be Rolled In Mud

British Front in Belgium and France, September 23.—It is reported that the British battalions which captured Shrewsbury Forest and Bulgar Wood, to the east of the former place, in Thursday's attack, experienced a new kind of German frightfulness.

The advancing troops are said to have been fired on with "flaming bullets." These bullets set the men's clothing afire and in several instances, according to the account received here, wounded men had to be rolled in the mud by their comrades to extinguish the flames.

Kill Chengtu Trade By Political Fights

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Chengtu, October 3.—A visitor to our city these days would hardly recognise it. The difference between Chengtu of today and six months ago is indeed very great. Then business was brisk, the streets crammed with people and life was gay. Now the place has almost a dull aspect. There is an absence of the old bristle. It is rare now to see friends feasting each other in the restaurants. Trade is half killed. Goods cannot come up river from Chungking and the local produce cannot go down. The Yunnanese grip on the South paralyses everything for robbers swarm so much along the Yangtsze that travelling remains very hazardous.

Friends who do come to the city lament over the desolation wrought in the streets by the late Tai Kan. In place of the old well-built structures mat sheds and straw thatched houses are being erected in many places. Truly our beautiful Chengtu has fallen on evil days. It needs no effort of the imagination to tell what the citizens think of the Southern cause.

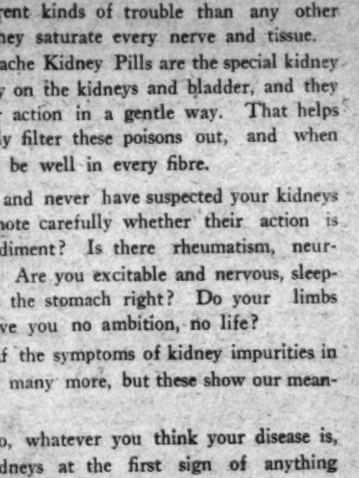
The best news at present is that the Chinputang in Szechuen are supporting General Liu Tseng-hou. One of this party in official circles told your correspondent lately that this was the only way out. They wanted the Central Government to recognise Liu as they themselves were doing locally. Otherwise things here would go to pieces; he was the only man who could control the situation. If the Kuomintang members now would only fall into line all would be well. In that case the interests of the province would be put before that of the party and we would get an up-to-date coalition government.

We are needing it badly. The country districts are disturbed in many places. In the North-West bands of armed men are going to and fro to the tribes country for opium. Each band is about 50 or 60 strong and the local officials are helpless. Opium dens are again very common on the Chengtu plain. We need Mr. Thwing out West. But even he would find it hard to do anything until the Yunnanese leave. For all our soldiers are down south watching them, and without the military this evil traffic cannot be stopped.

News from Suifu says that a few recruits are still filtering through from Yunnan. This Province means to hang on to its grip of the salt wells. Robbers still abound in the whole region. The Standard Oil Co. lost recently a great many cases of oil. Foreigners' boats are fired on and no-one is safe. The Southern Szechuenese must be a long-suffering people to stand th's kind of thing, for they have had over six months of it. What the Government needs are a few light gunboats to deal with these riverside blackguards. And if several Companies of mounted police patrolled the banks to cooperate it would soon make travel safe. China wants to fight her own lawbrakers as well as the Germans and needs to do it soon.

A WORD OF CAUTION

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR KIDNEYS.



Keep the kidneys well. They do more work than any other organ of the body, because the blood all goes to the kidneys thousands of times a day to be filtered and purified.

Think for a moment what happens when the kidneys do not act properly.

These impurities stop in the system. They are poisons, and cause more different kinds of trouble than any other sort of poison, for they saturate every nerve and tissue.

But Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are the special kidney helper. They act only on the kidneys and bladder, and they heal and correct their action in a gentle way. That helps the kidneys to properly filter these poisons out, and when this is done you will be well in every fibre.

You may be ill, and never have suspected your kidneys as the cause. If so, note carefully whether their action is normal. Is there a sediment? Is there rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, gravel? Are you excitable and nervous, sleepless and irritable? Is the stomach right? Do your limbs swell (dropsy)? Have you no ambition, no life?

These are some of the symptoms of kidney impurities in the blood. There are many more, but these show our meaning.

Whatever you do, whatever you think your disease is, look well to your kidneys at the first sign of anything wrong. Give them just the aid they require in

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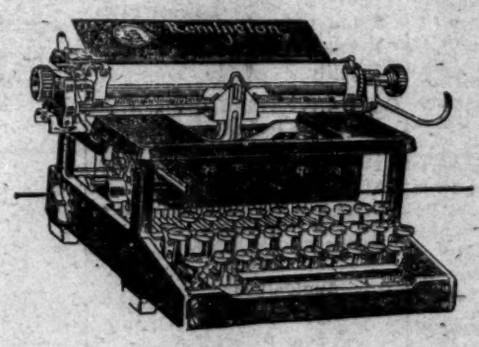

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AGENTS

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CONVOY INADEQUATELY GUARDED, M.P. CHARGES

Inquiry Refused; Secure Proof Germans Fired At Crowded Life-Boats

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 22.—In the House of Commons, today, Lieutenant Carlyon Bellairs, Unionist M.P. for Maidstone, demanded an inquiry, independently of the Admiralty, into the loss of the neutral convoy last Wednesday. He declared that the escort was obviously inadequate.

Dr. T. J. Macnamara replied that the Government was not prepared to institute such an inquiry, but a naval inquiry had already been arranged.

It appears that the convoy was attacked at six o'clock in the morning, last Wednesday, when 65 miles from the Scottish coast. The enemy came up astern as dawn was breaking and quickly sank the Mary Rose and put the Strongbow out of action. The latter flew its flag and fired its guns till it was crippled.

A small British patrol-vessel picked up 39 merchant seamen, under heavy fire from the German ships. Four of the men died after they had been rescued.

The bodies of four Norwegians were found in a small boat, on Thursday. They had been killed by bullets, proving that the Germans shelled the small boats.

The Surgeon-Probationer of the Strongbow, although he had a limb shattered, insisted on medically treating the wounded and thus saved 16 lives.

Stockholm, October 21.—Two German cruisers and three torpedo-boats participated in the destruction of the convoy in the North Sea on Wednesday. They ruthlessly fired into the crowded life-boats. The Swedish and Norwegian papers bitterly denounce the savagery displayed by the Germans.

Flood Relief Fund

Foreign subscriptions received up to October 23 are as follows:

	$	Tls.
Subscriptions previously acknowledged	1,539.87	3,500.00
Four foreign children and a friend, through Mrs. Woodford Taylor, Tungchang		3.00
W. R. Loxley and Co., through Mr. Ho Wartong		20.00
Foreign missionaries and Chinese Christians, through Rev. G. Carlberg, Juchow		14.00
Rev. and Mrs. G. P. Bostick, Pochow		11.00
China Commercial Co.		25.00
Foreign and Chinese staff of China Land and Building Co.		40.00
Babcock and Wilcox, Ltd. and their foreign and Chinese staff		21.00
Java Sea and Fire Insurance Co. and their Dutch and Chinese staff		57.00
Andrews and George's British and Chinese staff		25.00
Mr. C. W. Marshall		5.00
Chinese staff of Shanghai Club's Office, Library and Bar Room		27.70
Mr. W. M. Dowdall		25.00
Mr. Tsang Han-son		25.00
Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd. and their foreign and Chinese staff		100.00
	1,913.57	3,525.00

SHEN TUN-HO,
Vice-President,
Red Cross Society of China.

German Club at Buenos Aires Burned

GERMAN CLUB, BUENOS AYRES.

The magnificent building of the German Club, Buenos Aires, was burned by an infuriated mob. The anti-German feeling in the Argentine capital has become very strong, especially since the exposure by the United States of the duplicity of the German and Swedish envoys. Much other property belonging to Germans was destroyed by the rioting mobs, who were fired upon by the police.

News Brevities

Major George Campbell Wheeler of Yokohama, who has won the V.C., is a younger brother of Mr. Sidney Wheeler of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank here and not a cousin, as first reported.

* * *

A memorial service will be held October 31 in honor of General Hwang Hsing, the late revolutionist, at his family residence, 393 Route Ferguson, Frenchtown, upon the first anniversary of his death.

* * *

The Shanghai Co-operative Society will begin moving its store today into the premises at 1295 Broadway, next door to its present place. Business will be carried on as usual.

* * *

Andersen, Meyer and Co. started suit yesterday before Assistant Judge Skinner Turner in the British Supreme Court against W. H. Keeble for Tls. 367, alleged to be due for goods delivered.

* * *

Japanese papers report that Lieut. Reginald H. Box of Yokohama received two serious wounds on October 9 and is now in the Horton War Hospital at Epsom in England.

* * *

Mr. H. J. McAdam, formerly of the Electricity Department, his friends will be delighted to hear has been commissioned from the ranks. After leaving here, he soon won his sergeant's stripes with the guns (R.F.A.), saw considerable service at the front and was eventually invalided home. Then came the good news that he had been awarded a commission and he is now back fighting in France.

* * *

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has granted the application for the removal of certain articles belonging to the German Red Cross Society kept in the German Club buildings on the Bund, according to instructions received by Mr. F. M. Sah, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, who has notified the Mixed Court to that effect.

* * *

One hundred and eighty recruits for the Fokien army arrived at Shanghai yesterday on the steamer Shantung from Tientsin. They are being housed in the barracks in Nantao and will sail for Foochow as soon as boats are available. This is the sixth batch of recruits from the northern city for Fokien. More than 2,000 have already been sent to the Southern provinces.

* * *

Magistrate Kwan Chun of the Mixed Court, in response to the call for the donation of personal effects toward the relief of the flood victims in Chihli and Fengtien, has given one gold pen, one jade and one pearl and gold ring and two jade pins. In addition Magistrate Kwan and Junior Magistrate Waung Tu-chi are preparing one hundred suits of cotton-stuffed clothes for the sufferers.

* * *

Mr. Henry E. Baker, Civil Engineer, Assoc. M. Am. Soc. C. E., who furnished plans and specifications and supervised the construction of the two new school buildings for the Methodist Episcopal Mission at Nanchang, Kiangsi, has finished the work and is now located in Kuling, Kiangsi, making a new topographical survey of the West Valley Extension to Kuling and laying out the grounds into roads and building lots.

* * *

A strike in the Shanghai Cotton Mill, a Japanese concern at 90 Yangtszepoo Road, kept 2,500 employes idle yesterday. The strike began the day before when 135 men and women employed in the spinning room refused to assume tasks which they said were more difficult than usual. The night shift of 135 more also refused to take up the work.

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FITZSIMMONS, GREAT RING CHAMPION, DEAD

Former Double Title Holder Succumbs To Pneumonia; Lost To Jeffries

Reuter's Service

New York, October 22.—The death is announced of Bob Fitzsimmons, the former heavyweight champion, from pneumonia.

"Lanky Bob" Fitzsimmons was one of the picturesque figures of the pugilistic world in the palmy days of that world. Those were the days when there was more of sporting and less of money in the ring game, when champions did not refuse to fight for two or three years because the guarantee did not run into six figures and the moving picture privileges into more.

Fitz had the unique distinction of holding two championships simultaneously, the middleweight and heavyweight. He won the latter in the memorable bout of March 17, 1897, when he defeated Jim Corbett at Carson City, Nevada. His famous shift and solar-plexus blow put Corbett away. He held the championship until July 25, 1902, when Jim Jeffries knocked him out in San Francisco.

Fitz held the middleweight championship for ten years, from 1897 to 1907.

The lanky Australian, who later became a naturalised American, has always been a popular figure in the American sporting world. A good loser and a generous winner, he had hosts of friends and no enemies.

Shanghai Golf Club

Following are the results of the October Monthly Cup, played for on Saturday and Sunday. Conditions, 18 Holes, Medal, Club Handicaps, 82 cards being taken out:—

A. J. Stokes	92	18	74
A. Gray	77	1	76
G. H. Phillips	88	12	76
W. A. Adams	85	8	77
H. E. Shadgett	86	9	77
W. H. Taylor	93	16	77
W. P. Roberts	78	Scr.	78
F. D. K. Farnan	95	17	78
R. Macgregor	96	18	78

48 Seeadler Victims Rescued from Island

Sailors Off Merchant Vessels Sunk By Raider Are Marooned On Mopihaa

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, October 21.—The naval authorities announce the rescue of 48 men of the crews of vessels sunk by the German raider Seeadler, who were marooned on the island of Mopihaa.

GERMANY'S ALLIES URGE PEACE MOVE

Bulgaria, Turkey And Austria Will Demand Action At Sofia Conference

New York, October 14.—Bulgaria, Turkey and perhaps Austria, too, are preparing a communication to be sent to Germany, demanding that definite action regarding peace be taken at the conference of the rulers of the Central Powers that is to be held at Sofia.—*Asahi.*

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WEATHER

Overcast and misty weather. Threats of rain south of the Yangtsze.

BIRTH

RANGEL: On Tuesday, October 23, 1917, at the Victoria Nursing Home, to Mr. and Mrs. V. F. Rangel, a son. Japan papers please copy.

15609.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 24, 1917

The Liberty Loan In Shanghai

SHANGHAI'S subscription list for the American Liberty Loan will be closed tomorrow. Today at noon it will be given a final impetus at a Liberty Day Luncheon at the Carlton Cafe which will be addressed by Dr. Hawks Pott, Bishop Kilgore and Mr. J. W. Gallagher. We understand that public subscriptions will not be called for at this luncheon but that cards and envelopes will be provided for those wishing to apply for one or more bonds through the International Banking Corporation.

The Shanghai Liberty Loan Committee which is headed by Consul General Sammons and Mr. W. S. Fleming has made an arrangement with the bank whereby those subscribing for the bonds need pay down only 20 per cent of the face value of their subscriptions, the balance to be paid in installments by arrangement. Today and tomorrow the last chance so far as the present issue is concerned is offered Americans in China to loan money to their country—a country which stands for all that they consider best and noblest in the world and which is engaged in war against a savage and barbarous autocracy. It is a war in which the best the world has produced is at death grips with the worst the world has produced. One will survive; the other must go. There can be no choice for Americans, either in Shanghai or elsewhere, and the dollars they put up here will go as far, dollar for dollar, as those put up by Americans any place else.

Shanghai Americans indeed have a special incentive for subscribing to this loan. When exchange returns to normal their bonds will pay them 6 or 7 per cent while at home the fixed rate is 4 per cent.

Even 4 per cent on an incomparable security of this character is attractive, aside from its patriotic appeal, to the sane investor, for it is free of all taxation except the inheritance tax. And as for its safety, back of it stand not only more than two hundred billion gold dollars of accumulated wealth, but over one hundred million people with an annual income of between forty and fifty billions. No bond on earth is as well secured as this bond is and no safer employment for money could be found. And, in dearest truth, no greater cause for the expenditure of money exists or has existed than that in which the money represented by this bond is being expended. We hope every American in China will avail himself of this last chance to put down his cash for his own country and his own cause.

War Time Wallops

"Peace without victory" is the kind Germany can have.—*Boston Transcript.*

Russia may be sound at the core, as Mr. Root says, but she seems to be pretty rotten around the edges.—*Florida Times-Union.*

The suspense of watching for bread and coal prices to fall gets more and more thrilling.—*Charleston Evening Post.*

Gerard Describes Conditions In German Prison Camps

Worst Situation Found At Wittenberg Where Typhus Fever Broke Out—Not Permitted To Visit Libau

By James W. Gerard

CHAPTER XLII

Frightfulness Toward War Prisoners

It was the policy of the Germans to put some prisoners of each nation in each camp. This was probably so that no claim could be made that the prisoners from one nation among the Allies were treated better or worse than the prisoners from another nation.

In the beginning of the war the Germans were surprised by the great number of prisoners taken, and had made no adequate preparations for their reception. Clothing and blankets were woefully wanting; so that I immediately bought what I could in the way of underclothes and blankets at the large department stores of Berlin and the wholesalers, and sent these to the camps where the British prisoners were confined. I also sent to the Doeberitz camp articles such as sticks for wounded men who were recovering and crutches and even eggs and other nourishing delicacies for the sick.

At first the prisoners were not compelled to work to any great extent, but at the time I left Germany the two million prisoners of war were materially assisting the carrying on of the agriculture and industries of the empire.

The League of Mercy of New York having telegraphed me in 1914 asking in what way funds could best be used in the war, I suggested in answer that funds for the prisoners of war were urgently needed. Many newspapers poked fun at me for this suggestion, and one bright editor said, if the Germans did not treat their prisoners properly that they should be made to!

Of course, unless this particular editor had sailed up the Spree in a canoe and bombarded the royal palace, I know of no other way of "making" the Germans do anything. The idea, however, of doing some work for the prisoners of war was taken up by the Young Men's Christian Association. Dr. John R. Mott was at the head of this work and was most ably and devotedly assisted by the Rev. Archibald C. Harte. I shall give an account of their splendid work in a chapter devoted to the charitable work of the war.

One Good Prison

At only one town in Germany was any interest in the fate of the prisoners of war evinced. This was, I am glad to say, in the quaint university town of Gottingen. I visited this camp with Mr. Harte, in April of 1915, to attend the opening of the first Young Men's Christian Association camp building in Germany. The camp was commanded by Colonel Bogen, an officer strict in his discipline, but, as all the prisoners admitted, just in his dealings with them. There were, as I recall, about seven thousand prisoners in this camp, Russian, French, Belgian and English.

It is a pity that the methods of Colonel Bogen and his arrangements for camp buildings, etc., were not copied in other camps in Germany. Here, as I have said, the civil population took some interest in the fate of the unfortunate prisoners within their gates, led in this by several professors in the University. The most active of these professors was Professor Stange, who, working with a French lawyer who had been captured near Arras while in the Red Cross, provided a library for the prisoners and otherwise helped them. Of couse, these charitable acts of Professor Stange did not find favor with many of his fellow townsmen of Gottingen and he was not surprised when he awoke one morning to find that during the night his house had been painted red, white and blue, the colors of France, England and America.

I heard of so many instances of the annoyance of prisoners by the civil population that I was quite pleased one day to read a paragraph in the official newspaper, the North German Gazette, which ran somewhat as follows:

> The following inhabitants of (naming a small town near the borders of Denmark), having been guilty of improper conduct toward prisoners of war, have been sentenced to the following terms of imprisonment and to the following fines and their names are printed here in order that they may be held up to the contempt of all future generations of Germans.

German 'Kindness'

And then followed a list of names and terms of imprisonment and fines. I thought that this was splendid, that the German Government had at last been aroused to the necessity of protecting their prisoners of war from the annoyances of the civil population, and I wrote to our consul at Kiel and asked him to investigate the case.

From him I learned that some unfortunate prisoners passing through the town (in a part of Germany inhabited by Scandinavians), had made signs that they were suffering from hunger and thirst; that some of the kind-hearted people among the Scandinavian population had given them something to eat and drink, and for this they were condemned to fines, to prison, and to have their names held up to the contempt of Germans for all time.

I do not know of any one thing that can give a better idea of the official hate for the nations with which Germany was at war than this.

Prisoners Tortured

The day after visiting the camp at Gottingen I visited the officers' camp, situated at the town of Hanover Munden. Here about eight hundred officers, of whom only thirteen were British, were confined in an old factory building situated on the bank of the river below the town. The Russian officers handed me some arrows tipped with nails which had been shot at them by the kind-hearted little town boys, and the British pointed out to me the filthy conditions of the camp.

In this, as in unfortunately many other officer camps, the inclination seemed to be to treat the officers not as captured officers and gentlemen, but as convicts. I had quite a sharp talk with the commander of this camp before leaving and he afterward took violent exception to the report which I made upon his camp. However, I am pleased to say that he reformed, as it were, and I was informed by my inspectors that he had finally made his camp one of the best in Germany.

Much as I should have liked to, I could not spend much time myself in visiting the prison camps. Many duties and frequent crises kept me in Berlin, but members of the embassy were always traveling in this work of camp inspection.

For some time my reports were published in parliamentary "White Papers," but in the end our Government found that the publication of these reports irritated the Germans to such a degree that the British Government was requested not to publish them any more. Copies of the reports were always sent by me both to Washington and to London, and handed to the Berlin Foreign Office.

While Winston Churchill was at the head of the British Admiralty, it was stated that the German submarine prisoners would not be treated as ordinary prisoners of war, but would be put in a place by themselves on the ground that they were pirates and murderers and not entitled to the treatment accorded in general to prisoners of war.

A Teuton Reprisal

Great indignation was excited by this in Germany; the German government immediately seized thirty-seven officers, picking those whom they supposed were related to the most prominent families in England, and placed them in solitary confinement. A few were confined in this way in Cologne, but the majority were put in the ordinary jails of Magdeburg and Burg.

As soon as I heard of this, accompanied by Mr. Charles H. Russell Jr. of my staff, I went to Magdeburg, using my ordinary pass for the visiting of prisoners. The German authorities told me afterward, if they had known I was going to make this visit, that they would not have permitted it, but on this occasion the corps commander system worked for me. Accompanied by an adjutant—in peace times a local lawyer—from the corps commander's office in Magdeburg and other officers, I visited these British officers in their cells in the common jail at Magdeburg. They were in absolutely solitary confinement, each in a small cell about seven feet long and four feet wide. Some cells were a little larger, and the prisoners were allowed only one hour's exercise a day in the courtyard of the prison. The food given them was not bad, but the close confinement was very trying, specially to Lieutenant Goschen, son of the former Ambassador to Germany, who had been wounded and in the hospital at Douai. Among them I found an old acquaintance, Captain Robin Grey, who had been often in New York.

The German authorities agreed to correct several minor matters of which the officers complained and then we went to the neighboring town of Burg, where other officers were confined in the same manner and under similar conditions in the ordinary jail. After visiting these prisoners and obtaining for them from the authorities some modifications of the rules which had been established, we visited the regular officers' camp at Burg.

This was at that time what I should call a bad camp, crowded and with no space for recreation. Later conditions were improved and more ground allowed to the prisoners for games and recreation. At the time of my first visit I found that the commander, a polite but peppery officer, was in civil life a judge of the Supreme Court at Leipzig, the highest court in the empire. As I had been a judge in the State of New York we foregathered and adjourned for lunch with his staff to the hotel in Burg.

After Churchill left the British Admiralty his successor reversed his ruling, and the submarine prisoners were placed in the ordinary confinement of prisoners of war. When the Germans were assured of this, the thirty-seven officers who had been in reprisal placed in solitary confinement, were sent back to ordinary camps. In fact, in most cases I managed to get the Germans to send them to what were called "good" camps.

'Diplomatic Courtesy'

Lieutenant Goschen, however, became quite ill and was taken to the hospital in Magdeburg. At the time of his capture the Germans had told me in answer to my inquiries that he was suffering from a blow on the head with the butt end of a rifle, but an X-ray examination at Magdeburg showed that fragments of a bullet had penetrated his brain and that he was, therefore, hardly a fit subject to be chosen as one of the reprisal prisoners. I told Von Jagow that I thought it, in the first place, a violation of all diplomatic courtesy to pick out the son of the former Ambassador to Germany as a subject for reprisals, and, secondly, in picking him that they had taken a wounded man; that the fact that they did not know that he had fragments of a bullet in his brain made the situation even worse, because that ignorance was the result of the want of a proper examination in the German hospitals, and I insisted, because of this manifestly unfair treatment which had undoubtedly caused the very serious condition of Lieutenant Goschen, that he should be returned to England in the exchange of those who were badly wounded. I am pleased to say that Von Jagow saw my point of view and finally secured permission for Lieutenant Goschen to leave for England.

Dr. Ohnesorg, one of our assistant naval attaches, went with him to England on account of the seriousness of his condition, and I was very glad to hear from his father that he had arrived safely in London.

CHAPTER XLIII

Undoubtedly the worst prison camp which I visited in Germany was that of Wittenberg. Wittenberg is the ancient town where Luther lived and nailed his thesis to the church door. The camp was situated just outside the city in a very unattractive spot next to the railway. An outbreak of typhus fever prevented us from visiting the camp, although Mr. Jackson conversed with some of the prisoners from outside the barrier of barbed wire.

When the typhus was finally driven out, Mr. Lithgow Osborne visited the camp and his report of conditions there was such that I visited it myself, in the meantime holding up his report until I had verified it.

With Mr. Charles H. Russell Jr. I visited the camp. Typhus fever seems to be continually present in Russia. It is carried by the body louse, and it is transmitted from one person to another. Russian soldiers seem to carry this disease with them without apparently suffering much from it themselves. The Russian soldiers arriving at Wittenberg were not properly disinfected, and in consequence typhus fever broke out in camp.

Several British medical officers were there with their prisoners, because, by the provisions of the Hague conventions, captured medical officers may be kept with the troops of their nation, if prisoners have need of their services. These medical officers protested with the camp commander against the herding together of the French and British prisoners with the Russian, who, as I have said, were suffering from typhus fever. But the camp commander said. "You will have to know your allies." And he kept all his prisoners together, and thus as surely condemned to death a number of French and British prisoners of war as though he had stood them against the wall and ordered them shot by a firing squad.

Conditions in the camp during the period of this epidemic were frightful. The camp was virtually deserted by the Germans, and I understand that the German doctor did not make as many visits to the camp as the situation required.

Dogs Bit Prisoners

At the time I visited the camp the typhus epidemic, of course, had been stamped out. The Germans employed a large number of police dogs in this camp, and these dogs not only were used in watching the outside of the camp in order to prevent the escape of prisoners, but were used within the camp. Many complaints were made to me by prisoners concerning these dogs, prisoners stating that men had been bitten by the dogs. It seems undoubtedly true that prisoners there had been knocked about and beaten in a terrible manner by their guards, and one guard went so far as to strike one of the British medical officers in the camp.

There were about thirty-seven civilian prisoners in the camp who had been there all through the typhus epidemic. I secured the removal of the civilian prisoners to the general civilian camp at Ruhleben, and the conditions at Wittenberg may be judged by the fact that when it was announced to these civilians that they were to be taken from Wittenberg to another camp one of them was so excited by the news of release that he fell dead upon the spot.

In talking over conditions at Wittenberg with Von Jagow I said, "Suppose I go back to Wittenberg and shoot some of these dogs, what can you do to me?" Soon after the dogs disappeared from the camp.

The food in all these camps for civilians and for private soldiers was about the same. It consisted of an allowance of bread of the same weight as that given the civilian population. This was given out in the morning with a cup of something called coffee, but which in reality was an extract of acorns or something of the kind, without milk or sugar; in the middle of the day a bowl of thick soup, in which the quantity of meat was gradually diminished as war went on, as well as the amount of potatoes, for which at a later period turnips and carrots were, to a large extent, substituted; and in the evening, in good camps, there was some sort of thick soup given out, or an apple, or an almost infinitesimal piece of cheese or sausage.

Kept From British Workers

In the War Department at Berlin there was a prisoners-of-war department, in charge of Colonel (later General) Friedrich. This department, however, did not seem to be in a position to issue orders to the corps commanders commanding the army corps districts of Germany, who had absolute control of the prison camps within their districts. Colonel Friedrich, however, and his assistants endeavored to standardise the treatment of prisoners of war in the different corps districts, and were able to exert a certain amount of pressure on the corps commanders. They determined on the general reprisals to be taken in connection with prisoners of war.

For instance, when some of the Germans who had been taken prisoners by the English, and who were in England, were sent by the English to work in the harbor of Havre, the Germans retaliated by sending about four times the number of English prisoners to work at Libau in the part of Russia then occupied by the Germans. But while the English permitted our embassy in Paris to inspect the prisoners of war at Havre, the Germans for months refused to allow me permission to send anyone to inspect those British prisoners at Libau.

Cases came to my attention where dividual corps commanders on their own initiative directed punitive measures against the prisoners of war in their districts, on account of the rumors of the bad treatment of German citizens in England. Thus the commander in the district where the camp of Doeberitz was situated issued an order directing reprisals against prisoners under his command on account of what he claimed to be the bad treatment of German women in England. It required constant vigilance to seek out instances of this kind and cause them to be remedied.

I did not find the Germans at all efficient in the handling of prisoners of war. The authority was so divided that it was hard to find who was responsible for any given bad conditions. For instance, for a long period of time I contended with the German authorities for better living conditions at the civilian camp of Ruhleben. I was promised time and again by Colonel Friedrich, by the camp commander, and by the Foreign Office that these conditions would be remedied. In that camp men of education, men in delicate health, were compelled to sleep and live six in a box stall, or so closely that the beds touched each other in haylofts, the outside walls of which were only four feet high.

Finally, almost in despair, I wrote identical personal letters, after having exhausted all ordinary diplomatic steps, to General von Kessel, Commander of the Mark of Brandenberg, to the commander of the corps district in which the Ruhleben camp was situated, and to the minister of war. The only result was that each of the officers addressed claimed that he had been personally insulted by me, because I had presumed to call his attention to the inhuman conditions under which the prisoners were compelled to live in the Ruhleben camp.

Self-Government in Camp

The commander of this civilian camp of Ruhleben was a very handsome old gentleman, named Count Schwerin. His second in command for a long time was a Baron Taube. Both of these officers had been long retired from the army and were given these prison commands at the commencement of the war. Both of them were naturally kind-hearted, but curiously sensitive, and not always of even temper. On the whole, I think that they sympathised with the prisoners, and did their best to obtain a bettering of the conditions of their confinement. The prisoners organised themselves in their various barracks, each barrack having a barrack captain of the barracks, the captains electing one of their number as a camp captain or "obmann."

The man who finally appeared as head man of the camp was an ex-cinematograph proprietor, named Powell. In my mind, he, assisted by Beaumont and other captains, conducted the affairs of the camp—given the difficulty of dealing with the prisoners on one hand and the prison authorities on the other hand—as well as possible. Naturally, he was always subject to opposition from many prisoners, among whom those of aristocratic tendencies objected to being under the control of one, not of the highest caste in England, and there were others who either envied him his authority or desired his place. The camp authorities allowed Powell to visit the embassy at least once a week; in that way I was enabled to keep in direct touch with the camp. At two periods during my stay in Berlin I spent enough days at the camp to enable every prisoner who had a complaint of any kind to personally present it to me.

The organisation of this camp was quite extraordinary. I found it impossible to get English prisoners to perform the ordinary work of cleaning up the camp, etc., always expected of prisoners themselves, and so, with the funds furnished me from the British Government, the camp captain was compelled to pay a number of the poorer prisoners to perform this work. Secretaries Ruddock and Kirk, of our embassy, performed the uninteresting and arduous work of superintending these payments as well as our other financial affairs. This work was most trying, and they deserve great credit for their self-denial.

Allowances for the Poor

By arrangement with the British Government, I was also enabled to pay the poorer prisoners an allowance of five marks a week, thus permitting them to buy little luxuries and necessities and extra food at the camp canteen which was early established in the camp. I also furnished the capital to the camp canteen, enabling it to make its purchases and carry on its business. In this establishment everything could be purchasable in Germany, and, for months after the commencement of the war, articles of luxury were sold at a profit and articles of food sold at a loss for the benefit of those who required an addition to the camp diet.

There was a street in the camp of little barracks or booths which the prisoners christened Bond street, and where many stores were in operation, such as a tailor shop, shoe-maker, watchmaker, and so on. Acting with Powell, I succeeded in getting the German authorities to turn over the kitchens to the prisoners. Four of the prisoners who did most excellent self-denying work in these kitchens deserve to be specially mentioned. They were Ernest L. Pyke, Herbert Kastner, Richard H. Carrad and George Fergusson.

The men in this camp subsisted to a great extent upon the packages of food sent to them from England. Credit must be given to the German authorities for the fairly prompt and efficient delivery of the packages of food sent from England, Denmark and Switzerland to prisoners of war in all camps.

CHAPTER XLIV

In Ruthleben the educated prisoners volunteered to teach the ignorant: two hundred and ninety-seven different educational courses were offered to those who desired to improve their minds. A splendid orchestra was organised, a dramatic society which gave plays in French and one which gave plays in English and another one which gave operas. On New Year's Day, 1916, I attended at Ruhleben a really wonderful performance of the pantomime of "Cinderella," and in January, 1917, a performance of "The Mikado" in a theater under one of the grandstands. In these productions, of course, the female parts were taken by young men and the scenery, costumes and accessories were all made by the prisoners.

There was a camp library of more than 5,000 volumes, sent over by the British Government, and a reading and meeting hall erected by the American Young Men's Christian Association. There was even a system of postal service, with special stamps, so that a prisoner in one barracks could write to a friend in another and have a letter delivered by the camp postal authorities. The German authorities had not hired the entire race track from the Race Track Association, so that I made a special contract with the race track owners and hired from them the infield and other portions not taken over by German authorities. Here the prisoners had tennis courts and played hockey, football and cricket and held athletic games. Expert dentists in the camp took care of the poorer prisoners, as did an oculist hired by me with British funds, and glasses from the same funds were given the poorer prisoners.

Formed Exclusive Clubs

The prisoners who needed a little better nourishment than that afforded by the camp diet and their parcels from England could obtain cards giving them the right to eat in the casino or camp official restaurant, where they were allowed a certain indicated amount of wine or beer with their meals; finally arrangements were arrived at by which the German guards left the camp, simply guarding the camp from the outside, and the policing of the camp was taken over by the camp police department under the charge of the prison camp commander and committee. The worst features, of

(Continued on Page 7)

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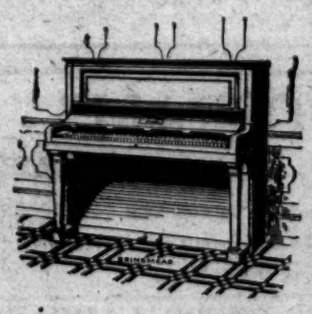

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

BY GOLLY- MAGGIE SWIPED EVERY CENT I HAD-
MAGGIE-ME DARLIN' I FEEL AWFUL-WILL YOUSE SEND FOR THE DOCTOR!
OH! I'M SO SORRY-I'LL GET HIM RIGHT AWAY!
WHY-THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NOTHING THE MATTER WITH YOU-
I KNOW IT-I JUST WANT TO BORROW FIVE DOLLARS-YOU KIN ADD IT ON THE BILL!
?
GEO MCMANUS

Gerard Describes Prison Camps

(Continued From Page 6)

course, were food and the housing. Human nature seems always to be the same. Establishment of clubs seems inherent to the Anglo-Saxon nature. Ten or more persons would combine together and erect a sort of wooden shed against the brick walls of a barrack, hire some poorer person to put on a white jacket and be addressed as "steward," put in the shed a few deck chairs and a table and enjoy the sensation of exclusiveness and club life thereby given.

Owing to the failure of Germany and England to come to an agreement for a long time as to the release of captured crews of ships, there were in Ruhleben men as old as seventy-five years and boys as young as fifteen. There were in all between fifty and sixty of these ships' boys. They lived in a barrack by themselves, and under the supervision of a ship's officer who volunteered to look after them as a sort of a monitor. They were taught navigation by older prisoners, and I imagine, were rather benefited by their stay in the camp. I finally made arrangements by which these boys were released from England and Germany.

With the exception of the officers and crews of the ships, prisoners were not interned who were over fifty-five.

Food Schedule Not Followed

The British Government was generous in the allowance of money for Ruhleben prisoners.

The amount allowed by the German Government to the camp commanders for feeding the prisoners was extremely small, only 60 pfennigs a day. At first many of the camp commanders made contracts with caterers for the feeding of the prisoners, and, as the caterers' profit had to come out of this very small sum, the amount of food which the remainder purchased for the prisoners was small, indeed. As the war went on the prisoners' department of the War Office tried to induce the camp commanders to abandon the contractor system and purchase supplies themselves. A sort of convention of camp commanders was held in Berlin, which I attended. Lectures were there given on food and its purchase and methods of disinfecting prisoners, on providing against typhus and on housing and other subjects. A daily lunch was served supposed to be composed of the exact rations given at the prison camps.

The schedules of food, etc., made out by the camp commanders and furnished to foreign correspondents were often not followed in practice. I know on one occasion when I was at the camp of Doeberitz, the camp commander gave me his schedule of food for the week. This provided soup with pieces of meat was to be given on the day of my visit, but on visiting the camp kitchen I found that the contractor was serving fish instead of meat. Some of the camp commanders not only treated their prisoners kindly, but introduced manufactures of furniture, etc., to help the prisoners to pass their time. The camps of Krossen and Gottingen deserve special mention. At Giessen the camp commander had permitted the erection of a barrack in which certain prisoners who were electrical experts gave lessons in electrical fitting, etc., to their fellow prisoners. There was also a studio in this camp, where prisoners with artistic talent were furnished with paints and allowed to work at painting and the like.

Barred Doctor Taylor

As more and more people were called to the front in Germany greater use was made of the prisoners, and in the summer of 1916 virtually all the prisoners were compelled to work outside of the camps. They were paid a small extra sum for this, a few cents a day, and, as a rule, were benefited by the change of scene and occupation. The Russians, especially, became very useful to the Germans as agricultural laborers.

Professor Alonzo E. Taylor, of the University of Pennsylvania, a food expert, and Dr. D. J. McCarthy, also of Philadelphia, joined my staff in 1916 and proved most efficient and fearless inspectors of prison camps. Doctor Taylor could use the terms calories, proteins and so on as readily as German experts, and at a greater rate of speed. His report showing that the official diet of the prisoners in Ruhleben was a starvation diet incensed the German authorities to such fury they forbade him to revisit Ruhleben.

Professor Buckhaus, the German expert, agreed with him in some of his findings. I do not know what will happen to the professor, who seemed willing to do his best for the prisoners. He wrote a booklet on the prison camps which he asked permission to dedicate to me, but the War Office, which published the book, refused to allow him to make this dedication. It was a real pleasure to see the way in which Dr. Taylor carried on his work of food inspection, and his work, as well as that of the other doctors sent from Americca to join my staff. Drs. Furbush, McCarthy, Roler, Harms, Webster and Luginbuhl, did much to better camp conditions.

Diet Lacked Fats

Dr. Caldwell, the sanitary expert, known for his great work in Servia—now, I believe, head of the hospital at Pittsburgh—reported that the prison diet, "while of good quality, and, perhaps, sufficient in quantity by weight, is lacking in the essential elements which contribute to the making of a well-balanced and satisfactory diet. It is lacking particularly in fat and protein content, which is especially desirable during the colder months of the year. . . . There is considerable doubt whether this diet alone, without being supplemented by the articles of food received by the prisoners from their homes, would in any way be sufficient to maintain the prisoners in health and strength."

Dr. Caldwell also visited Wittenberg and found the commander by temperament, etc., unfitted for such a position.

The Germans, as Dr. Taylor has pointed out, tried to feed prisoners on schedule, like horses. There is, however, a nervous discrimination in eating in man; a diet, scientifically fitted to keep him alive, may fail because of its mere monotony.

Think of living as the prisoners of war in Germany have for years without ever having anything (except black bread) which cannot be eaten with a spoon.

Officer prisoners, after matters had settled down and after several bitter contests which I had with the German authorities, were fairly well treated There was, as in the case of the camps for the privates, a great difference between camps and a great difference between camp commanders. Mr. Jackson did most of the visiting of the officers' camps. In many camps the officers were allowed a tennis court and other amusements, light wine or beer at meals, but the length of the war had a bad effect on the mental condition of many of the officers.

A great step forward was made when arrangements were entered into between Germany and England whereby wounded and sick officers and men, when passed by the Swiss Commission, which visited both countries, were sent to Switzerland—sent still as prisoners of war—subject to return to Germany or England, respectively. But the opportunity afforded by change of food and scene, as well as reunion of families, saved many a life. By arrangements between the two countries, also, the severely wounded prisoners were set free.

Two Million in Camps

I believe that this exchange of the heavily wounded between the Germans and the Russians was the factor which prevented the entrace of Sweden into the war. These wounded men traversed the whole length of Sweden in the railway, and the spectacle afforded to the Swedish population of these poor stumps of humanity, victims of war, has quite effectually kept the Swedish population from an attack of unnecessary war fever.

Officers and men who tried to escape were not very severely punished in Germany, unless they had broken or stolen something in their attempt. Officers were usually subjeced to a jail confinement for a period, and then often sent to a sort of punitive camp. Such a one was situated in one of the ring forts surrounding the city of Kustrin, which I visited in September, 1916. There the officers had no opportunity for exercise except in a very small courtyard on the roof, which was covered with grass, of the building in which they were confined. On my visit, however, I arranged for the construction of a tennis court outside. The British officers in Germany virtually subsisted on their parcels received from home, and, during the end of my stay, a much better tea could be had with the prisoner officers than with the camp commander. The prisoners had real tea and marmalade and white bread to offer—luxuries which had long since disappeared from all German tables. On the whole, the quarters given to the officers' prisons in Germany were not satisfactory and were not of the kind that should have been offered to officer prisoners of war.

At the time I left Germany there were nearly two million prisoners of war in the empire, of whom about ten thousand were Russian officers, nine thousand French officers and about one thousand British officers.

As a rule, our inspectors found the hospitals where the prisoners of war were in as good condition as could be expected.

I think this was largely due to the fact that so many doctors in Germany are Jews. The people who are of the Jewish race are people of gentle instincts. In these hospitals a better diet was given to the prisoners. There were, of course, in addition to the regular hospitals, hospitals where the severely wounded prisoners were sent. Almost uniformly these hospitals were clean and the prisoners were taken care of.

(To Be Continued)

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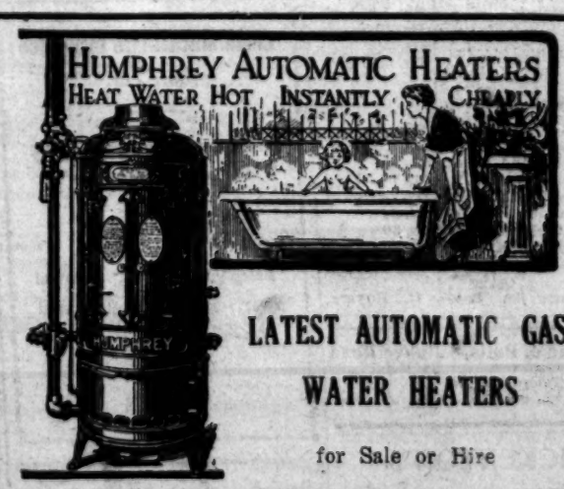

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$625
Chartered	£64 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 320
North China	Tls. 120 B.
Union of Canton ...	Tls. 760
Yangtsze	$205 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$131 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 300
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref ..	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def ...	
"Shell"	107 s. 6d. B.
Shanghai Tug (o) .	Tls. 20 B.
Shanghai Tug (f) ..	Tls. 46½
Kochien	Tls. 35 Sa.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9 B.
Oriental Cons	26s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	$2½
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$117½ B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls 75 B.
New Eng. Works ..	Tls. 13 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 68 Sa.
Hongkong Wharf ...	Tls. 84 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 81
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 72½
Weihaiwei Land ...	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	$9 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 155 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 93 B.
International	Tls. 87½ B.
International (pref.)	Tls. 64
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70
Oriental	Tls. 36 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 114
Kung Yik	Tls. 15.35
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5¾ B
Yangtszepoo Pref ...	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Bulter Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$82 B.
Green Island	Tls. 7¼ Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 14 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra ..	Tls. 100
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$14 B.
Llewellyn	$60
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$35
Watson	$6
Weeks	Tls. 14¼ S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 10 B.
Amherst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4.60 Sa.
Ayer Tawah	Tls 29 B.
Batu Anam 1913 ...	Tls. 1.05 B.
Bukit Toh Alang ...	Tls. 3½ B.
Bute	Tls. 1.10 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1¼ B.
Chempedak	Tls. 11
Cheng	Tls. 2½ Sa.
Consolidated	Tls. 2.80 B.
Dominion	Tls. 9½ B.
Gula Kalumpong ...	Tls. 7 B.
Java Consolidated ..	Tls. 19 Sa.
Kamunting	Tls. 6¼
Kapala	Tls. 0.65 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 27½
Karan	Tls. 11¾ B.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 7¾ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 17 B.
Padang	Tls. 13½
Pengkalan Durian ..	Tls. 8½
Permata	Tls. 3
Repah	Tls. 0.92½ B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.95 Sa.
Seekee	Tls. 7¾
Semambu	Tls. 1.35 B.
Senawang	Tls. 12 B.
Shanghai Klebang ..	Tls. 0.95
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
S'hai Malay-pref	Tls. 11 B.
Shanghai Pahang ...	Tls. 1.40 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1¼ B.
Sungei Durt	Tls. 10½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 7
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.82½
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.80 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1.55 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.07½ Sa.
Tebong	Tls. 19 Sa.
Ulbori	Tls. 2½
Ziangpu	Tls. 5.15 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 9 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 65 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury ..	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 82 B.
S'hai Waterworks ...	Tls. 192½ B.

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Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, October 23, 1917.

Money And Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	
@ 91½=Tls.	1.09
@ 72.7=Mex.	$1.50
Mex. Dollars Market rate	72.3875
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls.	285
Bar Silver	44¼
Copper Cash ..... per tael	1791
Buying rate @ 3/9½=Tls.	5.27
exch. @ 72.7=Mex.	$7.25
Peking Bar	—
Native Interest	.12

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	42½d.
Bank Rate of Discount	**5%**
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London ... Fr.	27.52
Ex. N. Y. on London .... T.T.	$476¾
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3/9½
London	Demand	3/9¾
India	(nominal) T.T.	266
Paris	T.T.	523
Paris	Demand	524
New York	T.T.	90½
New York	Demand	90¾
Hongkong	T.T.	69½
Japan	T.T.	57½
Batavia	T.T.	210½

Banks Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3/11½
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3/11⅝
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	4/
London	6 m-s. Docy.	4/⅛
Paris	4 m-s.	545
New York	4 m-s.	94¾

Customs House Exchange Rates For October

Hk. Tls. 4.30 @ 4/2½			£2
" 1 @ 575 =	Francs		6.41
" 1 No quotation	Marks		†5.23
" 0.91 @ 99½	Geld		$1
" 1 @ 51½	Yen		2.16
" 1 @ 15	Rupees		3.49
" 1 @ 656†	Roubles		7.31
" 1 @ 1.50	Mex.		$1.50

†Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, October 23, 1917.

Official

S'hai and H'kew wharf Tls. 68.00
Anglo Dutch Tls. 4.60
Chengs Tls. 2.50
Samagagas Tls. 0.95
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.07½
Tebongs Tls. 19.00

Unofficial

S.M.C. 6% debs. 1907 @ Tls. 90.00
Shanghai Land 6% debs. 1911 @ Tls. 87.00
Kochien Tugs Tls. 35.00
Java Consolidated Tls. 19.00

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, October 23, 1917.

Official

Orientals @ Tls. 37.00 cash

Unofficial

S'hai Lands Invest. 6% debs. @ Tls. 87.00 cash

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for October 19 was 72 tons."

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

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Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office, 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

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Hankow Export Market

Hankow, Oct. 17.—The following export returns have been compiled under the direction of the Hankow Chamber of Commerce:—

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight exclusive cost of packing for export. Prices Nominal	Per picul Tls. Oct.	Week ending Saturday, 13, 1917. Piculs
Cowhides, Best selected	52.00	127
" Seconds	42.00	
Buffalo hides, No.1 10-60 lbs	22.00	1,673
" 2 10-60 lbs	18.00	
Hankow Goatskins, 50-30-20 %, 70 % Firsts	—	—
WanhSien Goatskins, 70 % Firsts		
White China Grass, Wuchang &-or Poochi (Hemp or Ramie	13.75	5,259
Green China Grass, Szechuen	—	
Jute (Abutilon)	6.20	
White Vegetable Tallow 51° titre	14.35	1,071
Green Vegetable Tallow, 52° titre	13.00	
Animal Tallow	13.50	2,394
Gallnuts, Usual shape	19.50	789
" Plum	22.50	
Cotton Liho	25.75	3,419
" Shensi	30.50	
Hankow Bristles, Rifflings 2½" 2¾" 3" 3½" 3¾" 3¾" 4"		331
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 6		
4½" 4½" 4¾" 5" 5½" 5½" 5¾" 6"		
6 6 6 3 1 1 ½ ½ %—100 %		
Sesamum Seed, White	5.60	993
" Yellow		
Yellow Beans	2.85	49,519
*Broad Beans	1.20	
White Peas	2.00	472
Sesamum Seed Oil	11.50	10
Groundnuts (with shells)	—	227
" (shelled)	—	2,194
Groundnut Oil	—	—
Wood Oil	5.00	3,673
Tea Oil	—	142
Bean Oil	10.50	40
Rape Oil	—	284
Hen Albumen	105.00	599
Hen Yolk, liquid, 2% Boracic	—	2,832
Antimony Regulus	101.00	—
Antimony Regulus	225.00	3,847

*Quantities include Beans of all kinds.

Hankow Tea Market

The export to the 18th October, 1917, as per Customs Returns, stands thus:—

By Way of Shanghai

	Hankow Teas.	Kiukiang Tea.	Re-exports
Season 1917 X 18	8,896,199 lbs.	4,026,820	lbs.
" 1916 X 17	16,729,547 "	7,496,484	"
" 1915 X 16	21,787,765 "	7,343,599	"

	Total 1917-18.	Total 1916-17.	Total 1915-16.
Via Shanghai,			
To Great Britain	9,680 lbs.	4,699,317 lbs.	7,402,553 lbs
" United States and Canada.	7,197,355 "	5,067,381 "	3,937,131 "
" Continent	444,947 "	72,253 "	67,844 "
" Russia in Europe	520,989 "	2,493,798 "	3,592,704 "
" do via North	2,844,832 "	6,002,325 "	9,127,547 "
" Shanghai	474,021 "	1,649,728 "	1,899,682 "

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, October 22.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 2s. 8¼d. Sellers.
January to March: 2s. 9¾d. Value.
Tendency of Market: Dull.
Previous Quotation, London, October 20:—
Spot: 2s. 8¼d. Value.
January to March: 2s. 9¾d. Value.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, October 22.—Today's cotton prices were:—

Goodmiddling Americans: 20.92d.
January: 19.83d.
May: 18.90d.

FORD GIVES HIS PLANT IN BOSTON TO NATION

Tells Quartermaster Department To Take It When They Tell Him It Is Needed

Detroit, Mich., October 1.—Henry Ford is the foremost patriot of the country today, according to Major-Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, head of the Quartermaster Department of the United States Army, based on the pending gift of the company's great Boston plant to the Government for the duration of the war. "It is the most magnificent contribution to the war resources of the country by any citizen," he declared.

"We told him we needed it," said General Sharpe. "The moment he learned that, he wired me to take it. That is what I call Americanism. It is the greatest single contribution to the war facilities of the United States made by any private citizen, and Detroit ought to be proud that one of its men is imbued with such a degree of wholehearted patriotism."

ARREST GERMAN WOMAN

Amsterdam, October 15.—The arrest of Frau Dietz, the first woman member of the Social Democratic party committee, has caused a universal surprise in Germany. It is believed the arrest may lead to important political results.

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Cable Address: ASTOR.

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Yang-tsze Insurance Association, Ltd..... Fire
Equitable Fire & Accident Office, Ltd.. Fire
South British Insurance Co. Ltd. of N. Z.. Marine
New York Life Insurance Co. ..... Life
Railway Passengers Assurance Co..... Motor Accident
(Accident, Fire, Third Party, Theft)

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.

4/5 Yuen Ming Yuen Road Telephone 778

Business and Official Notices

NOTICE

THE undersigned beg to notify that Mr. T. CHOW has been appointed MANAGER of their BRANCH OFFICE at SHANGHAI, situated at No. A.51 KIANGSE ROAD and not as AGENT, as formerly published in The China Press and Shanghai Mercury from 5th October, 1917, to 12th October, 1917.

All Inquiries for Antimony Regulus, Antimony Crude and White Antimony Oxides, please address to the above Manager.

Wah Chang Mining & Smelting Co., Ltd.

Changsha, Hunan.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that I, the undersigned, have this day been appointed MANAGER of the BRANCH OFFICE of WAH CHANG MINING and SMELTING CO., LTD., at SHANGHAI, situated at No. A.51 KIANGSE ROAD.

All Inquiries for Antimony Regulus, Antimony Crude and White Antimony Oxides, please address to me at the above address.

T. CHOW

Manager of the Shanghai office of

Wah Chang Mining & Smelting Co., Ltd.

15589

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2435.

7% (SHORT TERM) LOAN, 1917.

UNDER the authority of Resolutions V and VI passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on March 21, 1917, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1917.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year. They will be issued at par and will be redeemed on June 30, 1922.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24a Kiangse Road, to whom all inquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 23, 1917.

15531

TO TEACHERS

For details of Art Prize Competition for Middle and Primary Schools see the Educational Directory of China, 1917, price $3, on sale at Ed. Evans & Sons, The Mission Book Co., Commercial Press, Kelly & Walsh. $90 in prizes can be won.

15578

HSIN SHUN PAO, LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that Mr. Shih Tsze-pei has been appointed Managing-Director of the above Company.

By order of the Board.
E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

15565

The North China Insurance Company, Limited.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Fourteenth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Head Office, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 30th October, 1917, at 4.30 p.m. for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts to the 30th June last.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th to 30th October, both days inclusive.

By order of the Court of Directors
H. G. SIMMS,
General Manager.

Shanghai, 16th October, 1917.

15519

Royal Asiatic Society

NORTH CHINA BRANCH.

A MEETING of the Society will be held in the Lecture Hall, 5 Museum Road, on Thursday, October 25th, at 5.30 p.m., when a Lecture will be given by

MRS. F. AYSCOUGH,
on
"CASUAL NOTES ON CHINESE POPULAR SUPERSTITION."

The Meeting is Open to the Public.

ISAAC MASON,
Hon. Secretary.

15599

PRELIMINARY ADVERTISEMENT

A Variety Entertainment including an Exhibition of

Local Cinematograph Films

WILL BE GIVEN IN THE

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Upon Saturday, Nov. 10 and Wednesday, Nov. 14

All expenses having been privately subscribed, the GROSS INCOME from the performances will be devoted to the BRITISH WOMEN'S WORK ASSOCIATION and FRENCH WAR CHARITIES respectively.

WATCH FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS.

15588

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that from the 21st day of October, 1917, my business connections with the Burlington Hotel, Shanghai, and its proprietor, Mr. Liu Men Tzor, cease,

HUGO REISS.

15567

ANNOUNCEMENT

"V" MODES

NO. 20 NANKING ROAD,

Flat No. 4.

Ladies' blouses and lingerie,

Children's clothing a speciality.

"V" MODES

No. 20, Nanking Road.

15520

The Senawang Rubber Estates Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors have declared an interim dividend for the year ending 31st January, 1918, of 10 per cent on the issued Capital of the Company—being equal to 50 tael cents per Share—payable on the 30th October, 1917, to registered Shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd to the 30th October, 1917 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, 16th October, 1917.

15515

THE BURLINGTON HOTEL

NOTICE is hereby given that I have this day withdrawn the agency of the above hotel from Mr. Hugo Reiss and revoked my Power of Attorney to him dated the 21st of October, 1912. Dated the 21st day of October, 1917.

LIU MEN TSOR,
Proprietor.

15587

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Having been appointed Administrator for the estate of Miss Mattie Pounds, deceased, I ask that all claims against the estate be presented to me for settlement. Please address me at Nantungchow, Ku.

FRANK GARRETT.

15590

Do you want to

MAKE A PRESENT?

During this week we offer special reductions on

EMBROIDERIES

The Cathay Lace Co.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Phone 2064

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that for the convenience of German and Austrian Subjects registration offices have now been established outside the Settlement limits. Commencing from October all German and Austrian subjects residing outside the Settlement limits should within the prescribed periods either register themselves at the Branch Investigation Office in the Central Police Station of the Second District of the City (No. 2097 Chaochow Road, outside west gate) or at the Branch Investigation Office in the Central Police Station of the Fifth District (No. 25, Pao Shan Road).

Henceforth all male adults must register twice a month between the 14th to the 15th and the 29th to the 30th inclusive, and all female adults and children, whether residing within or outside the Settlement limits, must register at the respective Branch Investigation Offices once every three months between the 25th and the 27th day of the third month.

The above Registration Offices are open from 10 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 5 p.m. each day.

All Germans and Austrians must conform to the above without fail.

The Sungkiang and Shanghai Investigation Head Office.

15566

STEAMERS

For Sale or Charter. Only genuine applications will be entertained and references required.

Apply to
C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & Co.
1A Jinkee Road.

Steamers for Charter

Far Eastern Trade routes only. References required from applicants.

Apply to
C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & Co.
1A Jinkee Road.

Freight Space

Offered from Japan to Seattle, Vancouver, San Francisco, New York and any Overland Common Points.

Apply to
C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & Co.
1A Jinkee Road.

Properties For Sale

Chinese dwelling houses near North Szechuen Road Extension, and on east of Seward Road.

A foreign-built dwelling house near North Szechuen Road Extension.

Land For Sale

2 Mows near North Szechuen Road Extension.

4 Mows on Route de Say-Zoong.

For particulars apply to
C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & Co.
1A Jinkee Road.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
W. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

E. R. BREMNER,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Iankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

E. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverner Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ...	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk O/Amur	Vladivostock
Hailan		Yokohama
Hankow		

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital .....H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund...H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Ast. Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ...$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital:
Chinese Government 10,000,000.00
Chinese Mercantile Community. 2,312,500.00
$12,312,500.00
Reserve Fund 1,892,564.85

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital .....Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 22,100,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Seattle
Changchun	Lyons	Singapore
Dalny	Mukden	Sydney
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sinanfu
Harbin	Newchwang	Tiehling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kobe	Peking	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital .....$ 300,000.00
Reserve .....$ 10,000.00
Deposits (June, 30, 1917) $1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus...U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits...U.S. $1,348,000.00
U.S. $7,848,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
38 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Bombay	Hongkong	Peking
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Santo Domingo
Cebu	Manila	San Pedro de,
Colon	Medellin	Macoris
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Shanghai
Hankow	Panama	Singapore
		Tientsin
		Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Rio de Janeiro
Buenos Aires	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Havana	San Paulo
Montevideo	Valparaiso
Petrograd	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Klukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461 (about £966,288)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches.

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital...Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street London, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tae Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.
7 Nanking Road. 9781

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

PAID-UP
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO,
Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN,
Sub-Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Klukiang Road

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ....Yen 18,750,000
Reserve .....Yen 1,470,000
Deposits .....Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General, Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. Kasamara,
Manager
Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

中 孚 銀 行 Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head Office: Tientsin
Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN,
Manager.
W. D. ZAH,
Sub-manager.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agent	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albungs	1769	Ger.	Carlowitz	US
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia†	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Oct 13	Singapore	Brodholme	3879	Br.	S.L. & C. S. Co.	YTPD
Oct 15	Kobe	Benrinnes	307	Br.	G. L. & Co.	PWK
Aug 6	Hongkong	Chinan†	3885	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	YTPD
Oct 20	Japan	Chikuzen maru	2578	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers*	4351	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 17	Nanking	Fortuna*	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	US
Sept 25	Keelung	Irmgard	614	Am.		ODW
Oct 21	Chinwangtao	Kiangping	1222	Chi.	K. M. A.	
Oct 23	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co	KLYW
Oct 23	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah*	1682	Ger.	Melchers	US
July 30	Hankow	Meiler*	1682	Ger.	Melcher	US
Oct 20	Japan	Nissho maru	842	Jap.	Furukawa Co.	HYPW
Oct 23	Hankow	Nganking	1711	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Sept 27	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	7 p
Oct 19	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.	GNCW
Oct 22	Chinwangtao	Preteus	1678	Br.	K.M.A.	
July 30	Tsingtao	Silkiang*	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	KNDW
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia†	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
Oct 4	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan	G.-N. T. Co.	9 p
Oct 17	N Saddle Island	Sakigake maru	88	Jap.	Satoh Shoke†	8 p
Oct 21		Selandia	4964	Dan.		
Oct 21	Hongkong	Shantung	2807	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Oct 21	Newchwang	Toonan	842	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co	YKDW
Oct 22	Hankow	Tachi maru	1828	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Oct 18	Japan	Uraga maru	1288	Jap.	M.B.K.	USB
Oct 19	Hongkong	Wingsang	1517	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Oct 13	Hankow	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N.K.K.	KND
Oct 17	Chinwangtao	Yodo maru	1371	Jap.	K.M.A.	CNWW

*Taken over by the Chinese Government on March 14.
†Taken over by the Chinese Government on August 14.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
Iyo Maru .....Sept. 24
Shidzuoka Maru .....Oct. 20
For Liverpool
Benrinnes .....Oct. 21
Hitachi Maru .....Sept. 5
Kitano Maru .....Oct. 14
For New York
Suruga .....Aug. 1
Toyooka maru .....Aug. 14
For San Francisco, etc.
Colombia .....Oct. 13
Korea Maru .....Oct. 8
Oranje .....Sept. 13
Royal Arrow .....Oct. 17
Siberia Maru .....Oct. 18
For Tacoma
Hawaii Maru .....Oct. 1
Mexico Maru .....Sept. 20
For Seattle
Inaba Maru .....Oct. 13
For Vancouver
Bessie Dollar .....Sept. 17
Hazel Dollar .....Sept. 1

AMUSEMENTS

LYCEUM THEATRE

Tonight, October 24,
at 9.15 p.m.
SECOND
Grand Concert
by the two great
Russian Artists
A. MIROVITCH
AND
M. PIASTRO

PROGRAMME

PART I.
1. Sonate C-Minor .....*Beethoven*
A. MIROVITCH and M. PIASTRO.
2. Concerto D-Major.....
Paganini-Wilhelmj
M. PIASTRO.
3. (a) Three Etudes E-Major
G-Flat Major
C-Minor
(b) Fantasie F-Minor
.....*Chopin*

PART II.
4. (a) Serenade Melancolie.....
Tchaikowsky
(b) Tarantelle ..... *Auer*
M. PIASTRO.
5. (a) Barcarolle .....*Rubinstein*
(b) Valse Caprice ..... „
A. MIROVITCH.

The last concert will take place on Saturday, October 27th.

Prices: $3.00, 2.00, 1.00
Booking at Moutrie's

Always A Number One Show At The
ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong and N. Szechuen Roads (about 150 yards from Range Road)
TONIGHT TONIGHT
at 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.)
"A SURE CURE FOR THE BLUES"
MARIANI AND COMPANY
Presenting
The Sensational and Eccentric Dance
"THE APACHES OF PARIS"
The Funniest Comedies
"LES ENFANTS TERIBLE"
and
"AMERICAN BAR"
TONIGHT TONIGHT
Showing
Episodes 12th and 13th, in 4 Parts
Of The Serial Masterpiece
"The Crimson Stain Mystery"

VICTORIA THEATRE

Tonight New Programme
BY
The Collier Girls
AND
Two New Episodes the 15th & 16th
of the most elaborate
of all picture plays
"Gloria's Romance"
A photoplay of unusually high standard, featuring
Miss BILLIE BURKE

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE
"Madame Butterfly"
WITH
MARY PICKFORD
ON
Friday, Oct. 26th

TONIGHT
AT THE
OLYMPIC THEATRE
DEBUT
of the celebrated Spanish artists
"THE MIGNONS"
PRESENTING
The duet mignons, real Argentine tango, gypsy dances, original Spanish dances, imitation of celebrated composers, Scotch dances, transformations.

Showing also one of the best
Paramount Pictures
"THE CLOWN"
In Five Parts
VICTOR MOORE

Vessels To Arrive

From London
Kamo Maru .....Oct. 30
From San Francisco
China ..... Nov. 6
Ecuador ..... Nov. 17
From Tacoma
Chicago Maru .....Nov. 8
From Seattle
Tokiwa Maru .....Nov. 22

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time		Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct	23	..	San Francisco	Pangan	Sia.	E. A. Co.
..	29	..	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
Nov	10	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
..	13	..	Tacoma & Seattle Wash	Manila maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
..	19	..	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Oct	25	5.30*	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
	26	6.00*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
	26	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
..	29		Kobe	Kaga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	30	10.30*	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	31	..	Nagasaki & Kobe	Katori maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov	1	..	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
	3	..	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Hakuai maru	Jap	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Nov	7	Liverpool etc.	Hirano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	8	London etc.	Kaga maru	Jap	N.Y.K.
..	25 noon	London etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Oct	24	4 P.M. Ningpo	Hsin Pekin	Br	B.&S.
	24	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi	N.S.S.Co
	24	D.L. S'atow, Hongkong & Canton	Wosang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
	25	4.00 Ningpo	Kiangsteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
	25	D.L. Amoy, H'kong & Canton	Shantung	Br	B.&S.
..	26	A.M. Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	24	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Shengking	Br	B.&S.
	30	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Chenai	Br	B.&S.
Nov	9	.. Hongkong	Chicago maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Oct	24	3.00 Newchwang	Wenchow	Br.	B.&S.
	24	A.M. Chefoo & Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
	24	A.M. Chefoo & Tientsin	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
..	25	.. Tientsin	Proteus	Rus.	K.M.A.
..	26	P.M. Tsingtao	Sanyo maru	Jap	S.M.R.
..	26	3.00 Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
..	26	8.30* Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap	S.M.R.
..	27	10.00* Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Yingchow	Br.	B.&S.
..	30	3.00 Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Fengtien	Br	B.&S.
..	30	noon Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
..	30	11.00* Newchwang	Shawhsing	Br.	B.&S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Oct	24	M.N. Hankow etc.	Tachi maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
	24	M.N. do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
	24	M.N. do	Ngankii	Br.	B.&S.
..	25	M.N. do	Kutwo	Br.	M.&Co.
..	25	M.N. do	Kianghsin	Chi	C.M.S.N.Co.
..	25	M.N. do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
..	26	M.N. do	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M.&Co.
..	26	M.N. do	Tatung	Br	B.&S
..	26	M.N. do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
..	26	M.N. do	Wuchang	Br	B.&S.
..	27	M.N. do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
..	27	M.N. do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
..	28	M.N. do	Tungting	Br	B.&S.
..	29	M.N. do	Tatoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
..	29	M.N. do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
..	29	M.N. do	Loongwo	Br	J.M.&Co.
..	30	M.N. do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
..	30	M.N. do			

A.M.—Morning. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	North
Oct	21	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N Co.	KLYW
	23	Swatow	Wenchow	560	Br.	B.&S.	WTW
	23	Japan	Chikugo maru	1446	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW
	21	Tientsin	Taishun	1612	Chi	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
..	23	Tientsin	Hsinfung	1290	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co	KLYW
..	23	Amoy	Hoihow	806	Br.	B.&S.	WTW
	23	Hankow	Siangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Oct	23	Hankow etc.	Lueny i	1735	Br.	B.&S.
	23	do	Fengyang maru	2871	Jap.	N.K.K.
	23	do	Suiwo	1931	Br.	J. M. & Co
	23	do	Tehhsing	937	Br.	Geddes & Co.
..	23	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Kingsing	1228	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	23	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	1570	Br.	B.&S.
..	23	Dalny	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S M.R.
..	23	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Tungchow	1263	Br.	B.&S.
..	23	Japan	Yamashiro maru	2326	Jap.	N Y K.
..	23	Japan	Fukuju maru	1100	Jap.	Furukawa&Co
..	23	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S. N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachi Maru, Captain M. Takeo, will be despatched from pootung N.K.K. wharf on Wednesday, Oct. 24 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. W. McIllwain, will leave on Wednesday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin Captain Newcomb, will leave on Wednesday, October 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Kutwo, tons 2,664 Captain Gibb, will leave on Thursday, October 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tuckwo, tons 3,770, Captain Philip, will leave on Friday, October 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, October 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Capt. Pickard, will leave on Saturday, October 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungting, Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, October 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77,, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain Monkman, will leave on Tuesday, October 30, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, October 31, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Oct. 24, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung, Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, October 25, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Friday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shengking, Captain McIntosh. will leave the French Bund on Sunday, October 28, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chenan, Captain Barkus, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, October 30, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Oyama, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Nov. 5, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on November 9, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Northern Ports

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Wenchow, Captain A. McDowell, will leave on Wednesday, October 24, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerlund, will leave on Wednesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Wednesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.SN. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow, Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, October 27, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, October 30, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Chartered Steamer Shawhsing, Captain Morimoto, will leave on Tuesday, October 30, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

TIENTSIN, DAIREN and TSINGTAO.—The Str. Keelung M. Capt. T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s pootung wharf on Nov. 7, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Manila Maru, Capt. N. Kohayashi, will be despatched from on Tuesday Nov. 13, at ——— Though Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the chicago, Milwaukee & St, Paul Railway Co. at seattle and Tacoma, Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs Jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No 4234 and 4047.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.
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S.S. "Venezuela"	Nov. 10, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador"	Dec. 7, 1917
S.S. "Colombia"	Jan. 3, 1918
S.S. "Venezuela"	Feb. 2, 1918

SAILING FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

S.S. "Ecuador"	Nov. 17, 1917
S.S. "Colombia"	Dec. 15, 1917
S.S. "Venezuela"	Jan. 12, 1918
S.S. "Ecuador"	Feb. 9, 1918

(Subject to change)

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(For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.)

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"MANILA MARU" ...(18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, Nov. 12, Nov. 13
For Hongkong arr. leave.
"CHICAGO MARU" ..(12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito, Nov. 8, Nov. 9

CHINA COASTING LINE
For Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen
"KEELUNG MARU" ..(1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamiashi, Nov. 4, Nov. 7
For Foochow, Keelung and Takao
"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamiashi, Nov. 2, Nov. 5

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4047, 4234.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
MMB	Apr. ..		D de Lagree	Fr g-b.	..	..	..	
ODW	Sept. 24	do	Monocacy	Am g-b.	..	..	..	
P&OB	Apr. 14		Samar	Am g-b.	249	4	33	Brown
6 P	Aug. 24	Cruise	Woodcock	Br g-b	150	..	..	
Int. WD	Apr. 20	Cruise	Waren	Am tran.	..	..	..	

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED
TRANS PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

It is not too early

to plan that Christmas Trip Home. At present rates of exchange the round trip fares in Mexican from Shanghai to the destinations shown below are approximately:

Vancouver	$546.12	St. Louis	$680.57
Seattle	537.21	Toronto	724.62
Portland	574.13	Buffalo	729.47
San Francisco	629.33	Montreal	750.28
St. Paul	670.94	Boston	753.05
Chicago	697.30	New York	750.28

Fares to other destinations quoted on application.

We have a big "Empress" leaving the latter part of November which will get you home two weeks before Christmas. Returning, you can leave Vancouver about the middle of January, arriving in Shanghai early in February.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

TENYO MARU	22,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Oct. 29 1917
SHINYO MARU	22,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Nov. 26 1917

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

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WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

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*(For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
*HIRANO MARU	16,000	———	Nov. 7
KAGA MARU	12,500	———	Nov. 21
YOKOHAMA MARU ...	12,500	———	Oct. 25

FOR HONGKONG.

TOKIWA MARU	15,500	Capt. K. Ogura,	Nov. 24

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

TOKIWA MARU	15,000	Capt. K. Ogura,	Dec. 14

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	Oct. 26
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Nov. 3
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Nov. 6
YAMASHIRO MARU ...	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Nov. 10

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	Oct. 25
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Nov. 1

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. B. Kon,	Nov. 12

FOR JAPAN

KAGA MARU	12,500	———	Oct. 29
KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. B. Kon,	Oct. 31

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

			Leave Hongkong.
AKI MARU	12,500	———	Nov. 13, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000	———	Dec. 18
NIKKO MARU	10,000	———	Jan. 15, 1918

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Important Section in the Overland Route Between the Far East and Europe

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.—The Quickest, Cheapest, and Safest Route between the Far East and Europe is via Manchuria and Siberia. The South Manchuria Railway Company's Express Trains are equal to the best in Europe and America, and are timed to connect with other Express Trains and Steamers in the London-Shanghai Route and the Tokyo-Peking Route. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars are attached to several of the Ordinary Daily Trains.

HOW TO REACH EUROPE.—The "Sakaki Maru" of the S. M. R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship leaves Shanghai every Tuesday at noon direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. (The "Kobe Maru" leaves Shanghai every Friday at noon, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen). The Express, which leaves Dairen every Thursday, connects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.—The S. M. R. Co. have established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the finest hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun, all on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. add.: "Yamato."

HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.—South Manchuria's magnificent and bracing climate, beautiful scenery, great historic interest, old-world habits and customs, unsurpassed accommodation, and easy accessibility is fast popularizing it as the finest health and holiday resort in the Far East. Special seaside bungalow colonies have been established at Hoshigaura (Star Beach), near Dairen, under the management of the S. M. R. Co., and at Ogondai (Golden Beach), Port Arthur, under the management of the Port Arthur Civil Administration.

OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.—In addition to its Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Mail Liners, the S. M. R. Co., runs a fleet of Cargo Steamers between Dairen and Hongkong, calling at ports en route. Other Steamship Services have regular services to and from Dairen. Particulars may be obtained from the S. M. R. Wharf Office, Dairen, and Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai.

TICKET AGENTS.—The S. M. R. Co's Railway and Steamer Tickets, Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information may be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son; the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co.; the Nordisk Resenbureau; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai; the S. M. R. Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai; or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

DAIREN,

Tel. Add: "Mantetsu." Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

'THE SCARLET LETTER' READING CIRCLE TOPIC

American Woman's Club Members Take Up Hawthorne's Great Masterpiece

With a good attendance of members the Reading Circle of the American Woman's Club yesterday took up Nathaniel Hawthorne, with emphasis on "The Scarlet Letter." Mrs. McCoy presided.

A brief outline of the author's life was given by Mrs. Squires and a synopsis of the book by Mrs. McRae, which was followed by an open discussion of the characters of the novel and the problems presented.

The next book to be taken up by this section of the club will be Henry Thoreau's "Walden." The meeting will take place in Mrs. B. Atwood Thompson's rooms in the Astor House on November 13, while the study of the Iliad will be resumed November 2 in Mrs. Haliam's apartment in the Astor.

All those who desire to pursue the study of the women of the Orient will meet at the home of Mrs. P. L. Bryant, 5 Jinkee Road, tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

SEN PAPER CURRENCY WILL REPLACE COINS

Japanese Subsidiary Money Becomes Very Scarce; Silver For Recasting

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tokio, October 23.—The scarcity of subsidiary coin is becoming serious and it is understood that the Government, to relieve the situation, is issuing small paper currency, in denominations of ten, twenty and fifty sen, to the amount of ten million Yen each, early in November. This issue is expected also to facilitate the withdrawal of old silver coin for recasting.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on October 23, 1917.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	"	14-16
Mandarin	"	25-35
Mackerel	"	25-30
Pomfret	"	25-30
Salmon	"	18-20
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	16-18
Whitebait	"	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	2.50-3.00
Duck	"	40-70
Eggs	per doz.	18-20
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	60-1.00
Hare	"	30-35
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	50-60
Pigeons	"	15-18
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	14-16
Snipe	"	12-14
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Teal	each	18-20
Wild Duck	"	35-40
Wild Geese	"	none
Woodcock	"	50-60
Wild Pigeons	"	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	10-14
Appricots	"	none
Bananas	"	5-6
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	8-10
Figs	per doz.	3-5
Grapes	per lb.	14-16
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	5-6
Peaches	"	16-20
Persimmons	"	6-8
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	"	none
Pumeloes	each	12-16
Pineapples	"	10-12
Pears	per lb.	8-14
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	"	6-8
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbage	each	3-4
Celery	per bunch	3-10
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	each	20-30
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	"	8-10
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	"	10-12
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.00-2.40
Parnips	per bunch	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	"	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lb.	$5.50
Flour Australian	per 50 lb.	$4.40
Flour Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.50
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	17.50
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	20-50
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Fodder		
Barley	144 lb.	$2.60
Bran	"	$1.95

E. KILNER.
Chief Inspector.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Foochow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankaw for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing left Chefoo for Shanghai via Weihaiwei on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Esang left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo tomorrow.

Silk shipped from Shanghai September 15 on the Empress of Japan arrived in New York October 11.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Sunning for Hongkong:—Messrs. Sutton, Ellis, Stockholm, Gandossi, G. K. Nuttall, F. Hooley and Tischback.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow for Weihaiwei:—Capts. Rea and Carnaghan. For Chefoo:—Messrs. Exter and F. C. Baner. For Tientsin:—Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Tenny and child, Miss Hazel Watt, Mrs. Ridge, Mrs. E. J. Clarke, Messrs. Powell, Harvey, J. W. Irle, Harva (2) Labansat, Shen and Woo.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Mr. E. Fox.

Per C.M. s.s. Kianghsin from Hankow:—Mr. Sweet, Mrs. Cooke and child, Mr. and Mrs. Irvine.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru from Japan:—Mr. M. Miyoshi, Mrs. T. Shina, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gobbs and 2 children, Miss E. McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. G. Stevens, Mr. W. H. Weigel, and Mrs. W. C. Farham.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1917

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	21.00		..	18.00	..	17.30
Amoy and Hongkong			17.00	..			..
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Shantung	21.00		..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Japan			17.00				..
River Ports	Nganking	21.00		..	..	..	21.00
River Ports	Kiangyung	21.00		..	..	..	21.00
Japan ports	Kasuga maru	18.00		..	..	..	2.30
Newchwang	Wenchow	18.30		..	..	..	17.00
Tientsin	Proteus	21.00	17.00	..	7.00	..	3.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wosang	21.00		..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Swatow and Hongkong			17.00	..			21.00
Japan via Moji	Kasuga maru	..		..	..	20.00	19.30
Peking and T'sin (Every day)	Train	..		..	17.0		17.00
T'sin (Daily except Sunday)		..	17.00	..			..
Hankow		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow							
Japan Ports	Chikugo maru	18.3					
E'pe via Siberia (P. Train)	†Via Pukow		7.00	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Kianghsin	21.00		..	..	..	17(24)
Hongkong and Canton	Yokohama m	15.00		..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong, S. Ports, Australia, Straits, C'loo, India & E'pe	Yokohama m.	15.00		..	..	..	14.80
Foochow	Hsinchi	21.00	17.00	..	16.30	17.0	14.80
Japan via Nagasaki	Chikugo maru			..	..	20.00	21.00
T'tao, Dairy, M'churia & E'pe	Kobe maru			..	..	20.00	19.30
Friday, Oct. 26							
Nagasaki and Vladivostock			14.00	..	..	..	..
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe		16.30		..	..	..	16.00
Osaka, Kobe, Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe			17.00	..	..	..	7.00
River Ports	Tuckwo	21.00		..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Koonshing	8.30	9.00	..	..	..	8.00
Japan ports	Penza	13.30		..	..	..	13.00
Saturday, Oct. 27.							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tien st	Yingchow	8.30	9.0				
Swatow and Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	8.00
Sunday, Oct. 28.							
Europe via Siberia (P. Train)	†Via Pukow		7.00				17(27
Monday, Oct. 29.							
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	21.0	..	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, Oct. 30.							
Japan via Nagasaki	Yawata maru		..	..	..	0.30	9.0

† Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.

▲ Registration 5.30 a.m. Supplementary mails closed at 7 a.m. following day.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

C Letters and boxes with declared value 9 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 8.30 a.m.

Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be closed on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Siccawei Weather Report

22.—The anticyclone is prevailing over the whole of Japan. Overcast and misty weather in our regions. Some few drops of rain during the afternoon at Shanghai.

23.—Very cloudy weather. Barometer slightly falling. Breezes veering to the E.N.E.

Tuesday, October 23, 1917.

WEATHER	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm...	765.25	766.31
Bar. at Centg., inches.	30.13	30.17
Variation mm for 24h	—0.49	—0.31
Variation mm for 12h	†0.99	†0.39
Wind—Direction	E	ENE
Wind—Kilom per hour	14	16
Wind—Miles	8.7	9.9
Temperature—Gen ...	16°2	22°0
Temperature—Fah ...	61.2	71.6
Humidity: co	97	67
Nebulosity 5-10	10	9
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101	Mail 3.	Luxe 1.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2.	Mail 4.	Mail 102.
2088	838	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2280	1950	1020
2348	1128	638	..	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1985	1700	735
2350	1127	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
000	1138	650	..	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1900	1648	700
1910	520	2340	524	arr. Mukden dep.	280	..	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4.	Local 6.
718	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1612
738	1148	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1655	1602
748	1200	—	..	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1651	1547
1138	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1231
1457	1748	—	148	dep. Tsehow dep.	—	1048	938
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	808	640
7.	1	—	220	1	—	1	8.
800	2041	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	748	1813
1088	2231	—	266	dep. Tsianfu dep.	—	601	1547
1300	033	—	..	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	13:
1315	048	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	332	1256
1538	318	—	377	dep. Liucheng dep.	—	130	1032
1818	440	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	816
9.	1	—	420	2	—	1	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1158	838	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1958	1443
1208	848	—	..	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1948	1432
1647	1252	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1833	1322	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	718

Express 16.	Express 10.			Shanghai-Nanking Line	Express 1.	Express 15.
s. s.	s				s.	s. s.
..	1430	..	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	1410	
2300	438	..	..	dep. Nanking arr.	1415	640
700	2130	..	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	750	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Liucheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
930	1350	2150	d. Yenchowfu a.	650	1250	2000	530	1110	1800
1045	1455	2255	a. Tsiningchow d.	535	1135	1845	638	1219	1905

530	1110	1800	d. Liucheng a.	810	1410	2110	930	1350	2150
638	1219	1905	a. Tsochuang d.	700	1302	1905	1045	1455	2255

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

000 — train runs on Thursday only 230 — train runs on Fridays only

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

— cars has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. S — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER

Tientsin, July 1917.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express K	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	16.55	23.0
SOOCHOW ....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.15	1.08
WUSIH .....dep.	..	10.3	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2. 0
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.50	11.22	13.18	15.01	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG ...dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG...dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	..
NANKING.....arr.	11.10	*14.15	16.26	19.13	19.0	..	..	6.50
PUKOW .....dep.	T.F.R	(5.15.30	..	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU ...dep.	Second	8.06	..	..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN .....arr.	Day	18.31	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL.....dep.	P.M.R.	17.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
PEKING .....arr.		19.50	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast	Express	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING .....dep	..	..	..	..	P.M.R.	8.35	..	..
TIENTSIN .....arr.	..	..	..	..		14.10	..	..
CENTRAL .....dep.	..	..	..	..	T.F.R	$.12.00	..	..
TSINANFU ....dep.	..	..	..	..	Second	20.31	..	..
PUKOW .....arr.	..	..	..	..	Day	13.00	..	..
NANKING ....dep.	..	..	7.20	8.05	11.45	*14.20	16.25	23.00
CHINKIANG ..dep.	..	..	9.00	10.11	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.00
TANYANG ....dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19. 8	..
CHANGCHOW d ep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.19	15.04	17.39	20.20	5.06
WUSIH .....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13. 4	16.00	18.29	..	6.11
SOOCHOW ....dep.	9.35	8.11	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.12
SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.30	18.58	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects with through Siberian Service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.55	8.15	10.45	13.35	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	22.10
KIANGWAN dep	7.22	8.42	11.12	13.57	15.07	16.4	18.37	20.24	22.37
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.30	8.50	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.45

SHANGHAI NORTH dep	6.15	7.35	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.50	17.25	19.10	21.30
KIANGWAN dep	2+	7.46	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	9..1	21.41
WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	4.0	8 10	10 40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	19 45	22.05

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local	Local
Shanghai North.....dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	....	....	....
Jessfield .....dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.20	....	15.06	....	....	....
Siccawei .....dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.29	....	15 13	....	....	....
Lunghwa Junction .....dep.	....	8.15	9 40	10.47	....	15.30	....	....	....
Shanghai South.....dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.15*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*16.50*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction.....dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.47*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.22*	*17.07*	*18.12*
Sunghiang .....dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16 07	17.42	....	....
Kashai .....dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.58	18 49	....	....
Kashing .....dep.	7.40	10.25	12 30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....	....
Yehzah .....dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....	....
Changan.....dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18 24	....	....	....
Hangchow.....dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....	....
Zahkou.....arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou .....dep.	....	....	....	6 30	7.55	....	9 20	14 14	15.30
Hangchow.....dep.	....	....	....	7 00	8 30	....	10 0	14.25	16.05
Changan .....dep.	....	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah .....dep.	....	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12 39	15.51	18 10
Kashing .....dep.	....	....	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16 30	19 30
Kashai .....dep.	....	....	....	7 48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16 52	....
Sunghiang .....dep.	....	....	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction.....dep		*8.18*	*9.43*	*10.23*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South.....arr.		*8.35*	*10.00*	*10.45*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18 40*	....
Lunghwa Junction.....dep.	....	....	....	....	11.35	14 15	....	17 18	18.20	....
Siccawei .....dep.	....	....	....	....	11.44	14.14	....	17 28	18.29	....
Jessfield .....dep	....	....	....	....	11.51	14 21	..	17 37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ... . arr	....	....	....	....	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZEN CHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZEN CHIAO

Konzen Chiao...	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	...	17.20	....
Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep	7.30	10.40	12 45	14.55	17.50	19 15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	7.42	10.57	12 57	15. 2	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	...	Konzen Chiao...	arr.	7 55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

Business and Official Notices

Shantung Road Hospital Fund

The following amount is gratefully acknowledged :—

International Recreation Club

$1,000.00

E. PUGH, *Hon. Sec.*

15608

Autumn Regatta
AT HENLI

October 27th and 28th

PROGRAMME

Saturday, October 27th

P.M.
3.00 Junior Sculls
3.30 International Fours
4.00 Hurry Scurry Race
4.30 Griffins' Pairs
5.00 Club Fours
5.15 Light Motor Boat Race

Sunday, October 28th.

A.M.
9.30 Preliminary Runs for Motor Boats.
10.30 "Crab Race" for Canoes
10.45 International Pairs
11.15 Motor Boat Race for Cruisers
12.00 Noon Mixed Races

P.M.
2.00 Sampan Polo
3.30 International Eights
4.00 Motor Boat Race for High Powered Boats
5.00 Presentation of Prizes.

TRAIN SERVICE.

Saturday and Sunday.

Leave Shanghai:
A.M.: 9.10, 9.40.
P.M.: 12.45, 3.25, 4.55.

Arrive Henli:
A.M.: 10.20, 11.10.
P.M.: 1.58, 4.54, 6.12.

Leave Henli:
A.M.: 9.57, 9.00, 10.38.
P.M.: 1.12, 4.00, 5.52.

Arrive Shanghai:
A.M.: 7.00, 10.15.
P.M.: 12.15, 2.20, 5.30, 6.58.

MONDAY.

Leave Henli ..... 5.54 a.m.
Arrive Shanghai .... 7.00 a.m.

RETURN FARES $3.00
SAILORS and BOY SCOUTS... $0.60

COMPETITORS ONLY:—May obtain their tickets (special fares) at the Club House and/or from the Club's Shroff, who will be at the Shanghai Station half an hour before the departure of each train on Saturday and the Two First Trains on Sunday Morning.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS

By the courtesy of the Railway Authorities arrangements have been made whereby Sleeping and Dining Cars will be stationed at Henli during the week-end of the Regatta.

SLEEPING BERTHS:—For ladies and gentleman may be reserved on application to the undersigned.

MEALS:—Will be served on Dining Coach on Railway Siding.

HOUSEBOAT OWNERS desiring mooring berths at Henli during the Regatta are requested to make early applications to the undersigned.

By Order of the Committee,
C. V. JENSEN,
Hon. Sec. Treasurer,
c/o Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

15592

The Cheng Rubber Estates, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventh Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, the 31st day of October, 1917, at 4.30 p.m., for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts to the 30th June, 1917, and the transaction of the ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday, the 26th, to Wednesday, the 31st October, 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, 20th October, 1917.

15560

"For indecision brings its own delays, and days are lost lamenting o'er lost days. Are you in earnest? Seize this very minute. What you can do, or dream you can, begin it. Boldness has genius, power, and magic in it. Only engage, and then the mind grows heated. Begin, and then the work will be completed."

WIDLER & COMPANY

CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA

Born 1915—Still Existing.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 8

Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce

BANK HOLIDAYS 1918

The Foreign Exchange Banks and the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce will observe the following holidays during 1918.

2 days New Year—Monday and Tuesday, December 31, 1917 and January 1, 1918.
4 days China New Year—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, February 11, 12, 13 and 14.
3 days Easter—Friday, Saturday and Monday, March 29, 30 and April 1.
1 day Whit Monday—Monday, May 20.
1 day Dragon Boat Festival—Thursday, June 13.
2 days Summer Holidays—Monday and Tuesday, July 1 and 2.
1 day Autumn Holiday—Monday, August 5.
1 day Mid-Autumn Festival—Thursday, September 19.
1 day Anniversary of the Chinese Republic—Thursday, October 10.
2 days Christmas—Wednesday and Thursday, December 25 and 26.

By Order of the Committee,
M. G. BECK,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 24th October, 1917.

15610

Shanghai North Station Enquiry Office & Information Bureau

Ring up North 3199 for particulars of fares, reservations, concessions to parties, and train services.

15603

DR. JAMES YUKING (Urology only) has removed to F.129 Bubbling Well Road, opposite Race Course.

Hours 10-12; 2-4 Daily.
Phone 4718.

Advice Confidential.

15557

Prof. I. K. Seto
EXPERT MASSEUR
(15 years practice in America.)

Electric and Steam Vapor and TURKISH BATHS for ladies and gentlemen. Hours from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m. 25 North Szechuen Road, opposite Quinsan Road, Shanghai.

15338

Have you tried our

"UPPER CRUST"

Rye Whiskey ?

THE WHISKEY OF QUALITY

Phone 2021

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS

73 Szechuen Road

Schaefer Beer
Light and Dark

The choicest product of the oldest lager beer brewery in the United States.

Try it once and you will buy it always!

C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-33 Broadway
Tel. North 639

15492.

American Grape Fruit

Potatoes
Oranges and Lemons

Smoked Cod's Roe
75 cents per lb.
American Salt Mackerel
60 cents each
Salt Anchovies
50 cents per lb.
Motor Delivery Service

C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-3 Broadway, Shanghai
Telephone North 639

WAR FAIR

Town Hall, October 26 and 27

3.30 to 7 p.m.; 9 p.m. till midnight.

CABARET

Special Orchestra! *Songs!!* *Dances!!!*

Continuous Entertainment

10 - 12

Na-poos, Century Girls' Bond Street Dress Parade' Crinoline Polka.

Battle Hymn

etc. etc. etc.

Tickets $5.00 including supper

Seats and *Tables* for *supper* can be reserved at *Moutrie's.*

Book early for Tables.

War Posters

British, French, American, Italian and Russian Posters, featuring the latest Liberty Loan Posters Issued by the U. S. Government.

Stalls — Side-Shows

RING UP **3809**

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR **$4.00** PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

(IN LIQUIDATION)
2a Jinkee Road.

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

ARE
NEVER SATISFIED
THEY ALWAYS RETURN TO
GRIFFITHS' STORES
FOR MORE OF CLUFF'S
DELICIOUS
"BLUE RIBBON"
TINNED FRUITS
TELEPHONE WEST 641 FOR A TRIAL ORDER

VENUS

Copying & Drawing Pencils

Tel. 4778 **THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.** Tel. 4778

4 Canton Road, Shanghai

Lyceum Theatre

COMMENCING
Monday, October 29
Frederic Shipman's
"FANTASTICS"
An all-star company of artists
MIRTH—MUSIC
NONSENSE—NOVELTY
Complete Change of Programme
On Thursday, Nov. 1

TICKETS, $3, $2 and $1.

Booking Opens at Moutrie's
TOMORROW

Trade with us and save money.

We have solved the problem of economic living by selling foodstuffs in bulk, eliminating expensive packing.

Our freshly arrived assortment of

Butter, Cheese, Salad Oil, Vinegar, Coffee, Cocoa, Honey, Nuts, Jams, Cereals, Herrings, Salmon, Olives, Sausages and Pickles

is unequalled in quality and price.

We also carry a stock of selected wines and liquors, at reasonable prices. It will pay you to visit our store at:

12 Nanking Road, or at 768 Broadway.

I. SHAININ & CO.

Telephone orders to 1859.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

9855

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
'Phone 1948

In No. 11, facing park, a large bedroom with closed verandah and sitting room combined. Bathroom attached. Suitable for small family

Oriental House
31 Boone Road

One large room and one large attic room, well-furnished, bathroom and verandah, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. 15268

LARGE front room, suitable for two, bathroom and verandah attached, also small rooms. Good board and attendance. 1 Young Allen Terrace, opposite Quinsan Gardens.

15607 O.31.

CENTRAL: A small nicely furnished room to let, with board, at Mex. $65.00 per month. Apply to Box 277, THE CHINA PRESS.

15591 O.27.

A SMALL nicely furnished room, one minute from the Bund. Breakfast if desired. Apply to Box 270, THE CHINA PRESS.

15569 O.21.

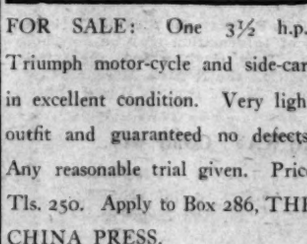
TO LET, 78 Bubbling Well Road, large front room with verandah and bathroom; also one attic room. Terms moderate. Telephone West 891.

15546 O.25.

SITUATIONS WANTED

SITUATION WANTED by a young Chinese, who has a good knowledge of bookkeeping, Customs and general office work. Very willing worker; holds good reference. Please apply to Box 276, THE CHINA PRESS.

15584 O.28.



EDUCATIONAL

COOKING. Lady desires lessons in plain cooking; own house, if necessary. Write, stating terms, to "Cuisine," c/o THE CHINA PRESS.

15573 O.24.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED for Tsingtao, an English-speaking, first-class Chinese engineer for a Motor Garage. Knowledge of repairing batteries preferred. Apply to Box 285, THE CHINA PRESS.

15604 O.31.

WANTED, by an established American law firm, a competent interpreter. Apply to Box 268, THE CHINA PRESS.

15561 t.f.

WANTED, by American family, young lady to assist in care of two children. Apply to Box 250, THE CHINA PRESS.

15514

OFFICES TO LET

OFFICES FOR RENT: Office flat, No. 1 Hongkong Road, 2nd floor. Self-contained, 7 large, bright, airy rooms, with north light. Early occupation. Very reasonable rental. For terms apply on premises.

15320

OFFICE TO LET: one large and one small room, rent $35 per month, water, electric light and taxes included. Apply to Box 282, THE CHINA PRESS.

15598 O.30

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: One 3½ h.p., Triumph motor-cycle and side-car, in excellent condition. Very light outfit and guaranteed no defects. Any reasonable trial given. Price Tls. 250. Apply to Box 286, THE CHINA PRESS.

15606 O.26.

FOR SALE: Desirable property on Avenue Joffre, consisting of Mow 2.115. of land and 2 semi-detached residences thereon. In good repair and recently renovated. Annual return Tls. 1,680. Price Tls. 19,000. British Title Deed. Splendid opportunity for realty investment. Apply to Box 280, THE CHINA PRESS.

15596

FOR SALE: Roneo Duplicator, No. 10, complete, in perfect condition, practically new; cheap. Phone 3066.

15595 O.25.

FOR SALE one "Excelsior" motor-cycle, with new side-car, all fully equipped, price moderate, owner leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box 284, THE CHINA PRESS.

15602

FOR SALE, good pony and carriage, with all accessories, price Tls. 300. Apply to Box 283, THE CHINA PRESS.

15600 O.25.

WANTED to buy one male Canton Chow dog or Fox Terrier (puppy). Particulars to Box 274, THE CHINA PRESS.

15580 O.24.